PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

No. 53,424—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	....	......
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	......
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	....	......
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	......
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	....	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	....	......
20th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES;

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	3rd March 1905.
ARMANA BEHIE	6,635	Guionnet	31st March ,,

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,170 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th March, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 9 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porbunder Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,000 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st March, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	4th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th ,, ,,
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rasevich	4,786	27th ,, ,,
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
ARABIA	G. Read	3508	14th March.	
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hal	6716	21st ,,	
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd April.	
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th ,,	
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3069	12th May.	
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th June.	

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
AND
UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

				Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25	in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25	,,	,,	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50	,,	,,	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25	,,	,,	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25	,,	,,	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25	,,	,,	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50	,,	,,	4 0
PERFECTOS	50	,,	,,	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50	,,	,,	3 0
TRABUCOS	100	,,	,,	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100	,,	,,	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.

MADRAS.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER

Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS
SERVED DAILY
FROM 5 P.M.
AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAND CONCERT
FOR
"TIME and TALENTS"
"HOLIDAY FUND"
AT THE TOWN HALL,
FRIDAY, MARCH 3RD, 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Quartett ..... "In Absence" .... D. Buck. Mr. PEARSON, Mr. Hill, Mr. PHILIPPS, Mr. M. Hill.
2. Song .... "Orpheus with his Lute," .. Sullivan. Mrs BOLLAM.
3. Cello Solo .. "Angels Guard thee," .... Godard. Miss. HEATON.
4. Song .... "The Gate of Yesterday," ... Somerville. Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
5. Song .... "Selected" .... Miss. RUSSELL.

PART II.

1. Piano Solo .... Selected .... MRS. CHANTER.
2. Song ...... "The Mighty Deep" .... W Jude. MR. HILL.
3. Violin Solo, ... "Loure" .... J S Bach. Miss. MUIR MACKENZIE.
4. Song .... "Love's Coronation" .... F Aylward. MISS WILLIS. 'Cello obligato, Miss HEATON.
5. Quartett ... "Annie Laurie" .... Mr. PEARSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. PHILIPPS, Mr. M. HILL.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN S. S. "FILIPPO ARTELL," Tons 5,820, WILL SAIL from Bombay within the first Week of March, for TRIESTE and VENICE direct.

Saloon Passage.................. Rs. 300.

Apply to the AGENT, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. for Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of MOTOR-VEHICLES desiring to REGISTER their VEHICLES are requested to bring them up for inspection to the Head Police Office, at 11 A.M., on week days, except Saturday.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 1st March, 1905.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of COAL SHEDS at the Company's Dockyard, at Mazagon. Particulars as to dimensions, &c., can be obtained on application to

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.
POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

MAROLE, 8TH MARCH, 1905.

COMPETITORS are reminded that ENTRIES for the above CLOSE on FRIDAY, 3rd March.

W. P. G. TAGGART.
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1905, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1905.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1905, at 4-15 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 1st February 1905.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No, 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1905, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business.—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 1st February 1905.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No 1 Forbes Street on the 2nd day of March 1905 immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company to consider and, if approved of, pass the following Special Resolution:—

"That, owing to the losses sustained the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs 6,80,000, divided into 1,360 shares of Rs 500 each to Rs 1,36,000 divided into 1,360 shares of Rs 100 each.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1905.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 195 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS
AND MENAGERIE OF
HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION
NEVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.
LOCATION: CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE NEW PROGRAMME.
THE NEW PROGRAMME.
CONTINUED UNABATED SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE VERY LATEST AND SENSATIONAL ACTS.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.

PRICES.	Rs.	as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24	0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle...	4	0
Chairs on raised platform	3	0
2nd Chairs	2	0
Stalls	1	0
Gallery, natives only	0	8

Box Office at:—SOUNDY & Co.

By arrangement with the Railway authorities the last Train for Bandra and Stations north up to Andheri will leave Church Gate Station 15 minutes later and will STOP at MARINE LINES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "CHINA," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S. "TIENTSIN."

ANY CLAMS in connection with the above, not yet submitted must be sent, duly supported by the necessary documents, to the Undersigned before the 10th March, 1905, after which date NO CLAIMS will be ADMITTED.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent,

Bombay, 28th February, 1905.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that a REVISED TIME TABLE of the LOCAL and SUBURBAN TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR, will be introduced with effect from MONDAY next, the 6th MARCH, 1905.

Detailed Timings may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 28th February 1905.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LD.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1905.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS travelling from POONA to WATHAR during the Mahableshwar Season will, until further notice be conveyed in extra Carriages up to the limit of the Sleeping accommodation that can be provided in them, by the Mail Train leaving Poona daily at 19-15 and arriving at Wathar at 23-53, ACCOMMODATION will be reserved in the extra Carriages, in the order registered. When these carriages are filled, room will be provided in the ordinary Train carriages, as far as possible.

2. PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Train from Poona, are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, which can be done if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. EXTRA CARRIAGES for First and Second Class Local Passengers to Wathar will also be attached when required, to the Down Mixed Train leaving Poona at 22-20 and arriving Wathar at 4-23 daily.

4. The extra Carriages conveying Passengers for Wathar by the down Mail Train Mail will be detached there, and First and Second Class Passengers will be permitted to occupy Carriages detached at that Station until day-light free of charge.

5. A DINING CARRIAGE will usually be run on the Down Mail Train from Poona to Wathar between the 1st of March and the 1st of June 1905, and Dinner will be provided at a charge of Rs. 2-8-0 for each person, Liquors, Aerated, Waters, etc., will also be supplied at a fixed Tariff. The Dining Carriage will be attached to the Up Mixed Train leaving Wathar at 3-21 daily for Poona, Breakfast being provided in it on the journey.

6. FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master Wathar at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their return journey.

Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for Passengers joining the MAIL TRAIN at Wathar for Poona nor can Extra Carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement of through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

D. HUGH LINDSAY,
Ag. Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 11th February, 1905.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY Yielding an annual rental of UPWARDS OF ONE LAKH situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as SIRDAR'S GUNJ and the OLD SECRETARIAT, formerly the property of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E., and purchased in February, 1886, by him from Government and now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square yards, as follows:—

1. KARNAL CASTLE (Old Secretariat Building) Apollo and Hummum Streets, together with 812 sq. yards of vacant land. The building comprises ground floor used as offices with two floors, above also occupied as offices.

2. SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo and Bruce Streets together with 122 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in about 1882 and comprises four floors. The ground floor is used for shops and offices and 3 floors above are used for offices and residential quarters.

3. SHAMS MANZIL, Hummum—Dean Streets. The building was erected in 1883 and comprises ground floor used for shops and offices with two floors above, occupied as offices and chambers.

4. JAHAMAHAL, Dean and Tamarind Streets together with 757 sq. yards of vacant land. The building which was erected in 1893, comprises ground floor used as offices and two upper Stories used as offices and chambers.

5. KADIR MAKAN, Tamarind and Bruce Streets, together with 932 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in 1891 and comprises two stories namely a ground floor and 1st floor used as shops and offices.

6. PLOT of vacant land 800 sq. yards in area having a frontage of 120 yards on Bruce Street.

The Sole Executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the above either as a whole or in the lots set out above.

Further particulars as to rental outgoings, etc., and orders for inspection can be obtained on application from the Sirdar Diler Jung's Agency, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Offers should be sent in to the Sole Executor or to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors, for the Executor. In the event of any offer or offers being accepted such acceptance will be subject to the provision that a formal contract for sale and purchase with all necessary provisions as to title completion, etc., shall be entered into.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors to the Sole Executor of the Estate of the late
NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Price:—Re. 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-4 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BOARDING HOUSE or FAMILY.—English business Gentleman requires room and full Board, good table and young, cheerful society essential, state terms and full particulars to Box No. 2041 M., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CHEAP.—We cannot afford to pass inferior work under the misleading name of High Class Work at Cheap Prices. We do real Artistic Work and charge fairly reasonable Prices. A trial solicited. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographers to T. E. Lord Curzon and Lord Lamington, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by a firm in Delhi, which is well influenced among the native Chiefs and Nobility, an AGENCY of MOTOR CARS and ACCESSORIES for Delhi, Meerut and Umballa Districts. Only reliable firms need apply, stating terms and the class of cars they deal in, to Box No. 2040 M. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG LADY, of respectable European Parentage, residing in the East, age 19, medium stature, fresh complexion, auburn hair, dark eyes, good looking, strong and healthy, acquainted with all household duties, desires to exchange attested Photograph with a Gentleman, any age, of respectable position and income. with a view to marriage. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, with full particulars "E. R. M. D.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1905.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "G." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-3 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to subscribers in Bombay; Rs 15, to the Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the [illegible]

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 13th March 1905, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting the ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1905, to 31st March 1906.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1905.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS

117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND,
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avise.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW BOWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..................................	£800,000
RESERVE FUND........................	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..............	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND...............	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong-Kong, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, New-chang, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert, Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED FOR THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

5 European or Eurasian DRIVERS, young men who have been driving for a couple of years.

4 European or Eurasian FITTERS, young men who have served their apprenticeship or have been at the trade for 6 or 8 years.

10 Native FITTERS.
10 Native TURNERS.
10 Native BOILER-MAKERS.
20 CARPENTERS.
10 BLACK-SMITHS.
2 TAILORS.

Apply immediately in writing with copies of testimonials to

MESSRS. A. M. JEEVANJI & Co.,
17, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR
CRICKETERS
AND CRICKET-LOVERS.

A PAPER SOLELY DEVOTED TO INDIAN CRICKET!

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, every MONDAY specially devoted to Cricket in India.

The supplement will be entitled

"INDIAN CRICKET"
A WEEKLY RECORD
OF THE GAME

and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game.

It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular.

For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers.

"INDIAN CRICKET" will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a

NOMINAL RATE

it should meet with extensive support.

Amount of SUBSCRIPTION can be sent on receipt of First ISSUE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Rs. 12 PER ANNUM (with Postage)
OR ONE RUPEE PER MONTH,
Subscriptions are now being registered.

All communications to be addressed to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay, from whom Advertisement Rates can be obtained.

MOST POPULAR
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
FOR
EVERY FORM OF WEAKNESS.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

HARVEY'S REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

EDOS,

THE TASTELESS PURGING POWDER
FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

In three strengths, namely, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, equivalent to a 5, 6, or 7 dram ball of Aloes.

THE EDOS PURGING POWDER has been introduced to obviate the difficulty and unpleasantness of administering Physic Balls, and is rapidly obtaining favour with Horse-Owners, proving itself a thoroughly effective and convenient physic.

PER PACKET 9 Ans.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA AND KIRKEE.

M. D. URABIN,

GLASS WORKS,
GABLONZ a N. BOHEMIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF
GLASS BANGLES, TUMBLERS, PRISMS, SALT-STANDS, KNIFE-RESTS, IMITATIONS OF CORAL BEADS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Well introduced and well situated AGENTS WANTED all over India.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied tha Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to anyone who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	[illegible]	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	9	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	6	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	5	2	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	13	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.

English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

"I have derived benefit from your Acoridine."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait until to-morrow ; send for a bottle now.
ITS effects will surprise you ; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Teerier, 1007 tons, Captain H Nilsen sailed yesterday for Bangkok in ballast.

THE steamer Dunblane, 2401 tons Captain W Martin will sail to-day for Colombo in ballast.

THE steamer Glenelg, 2669 tons, Captain A Hart will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3435 tons, Captain T P Babb will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Fotgata, 2306 tons, Captain G H J Cheshire will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Ardito, 2801 tons, Captain G P Baratta will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steamer J B Aug Kessler Captain V Beesen will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Makenzie, 1921 tons, Captain G W Whitman will sail to-day for Kobe with a genral cargo.

THE steamer Langdale, 2575 tons, Captain J G Grey, arrived in harbour to-day from Calcutta 18th February with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Shadwell, 2592 tons, Captain J Tomton sailed yesterday for Hull and Hamburg with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Melve and 2 children, Mrs Phillips Ardson, Mr George, Mr Ramsay and 4 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s China, 3855 tons, Captain J Tomonovich arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Kobe 21st January with a general cargo, Mr O Sullivan and Mr Jerfoor as cabin and 13 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	China s..........	Tomonovich..	Kobe, Jan 21
Mar. 1	Langdale s..........	Gray	Calcutta, Feb 18

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Strathmore s......	King	Calcutta
	Dagfrei s	Milburg	Bangkok
	Trentham Hall s...	[illegible]	Karachi
	Imperatrix s	Guezzo	Trieste
	Terrier s	Nilsen	Bangkok
	Shadwell s..........	Tointon	Hull, &c
	Soudan (Transpt)..	Lockyer ...	Southampton

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

Steamer Glenelg, Hart for Kobe.
" Okhla, Babb, for Rangoon.
" Clan Mackenzie Whiteman, for Kobe
" Dunblane, Martin, for Colombo.
" Ardito, Baratta, for Calcutta.
" J B Aug Kessler, Beesen, for Karachi.
" Folgata, Chesshire, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began for load yesterday.

Steamer Ariel, for Botherdam,
" Lingo, for Rotterdom Gulf.
" Sydney, for China.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Ismalia left Aden on the 27th ultimo.

The Clan Line s s Clan Chattan arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 25th ultimo.

The Clan Line s s Macdonggil arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on evening of the 26th ultimo.

The Clan Line s s Clanranald left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 27th ultimo,

The P and O S N Co's s s Sumatra arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 27 ultimo.

HONGKONG, FEB. 25.

The P and O Co's s s Banca left here at daylight to-day.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H,
Bombay, March 2, 1905.

1 It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the morning of Thursday the 9th March and will conclude with the annual inspection by the General Officer Commanding on the morning of Monday the 20th March.

2 Arrangements are being made to hold Point to Point Races at Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Tuesday the 21st of March.

By Order,
F. A. BEDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, March 2, 1905.

1 The following drills will take place this week.

No 1 Company.—To-day (Thursday) at 6-30 a m, and to-morrow Friday at 9 p m—Colaba North Fort for 6th B L Gun Drill.

Thursday (to-day) at 6-30 p m, Town Hall Compound—Proficiency Class.

No 2 Company.—Thursday (to-day) at 9 p m, Colaba North Fort 6th B L Gun Drill.

E E Coy—The drill for to-day (Thursday) evening is cancelled.

2 On Saturday next the Corps will parade at Colaba North Fort from the 6th B L Guns (Gatacre Cup Comptd). Time for each Coy will be notified later.

Dress :—Khaki Uniform-putties not to be worn.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.
Bombay, March 2, 1905.

1 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders.

Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent., Consols .... £91 1-2 = + 1-4
3 do. Rentes .... £100 1-4 = + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan .... £108 3-4 = + 1-4
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper .... £86 9-16 = — 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 27 5-8 = unchanged
3 months hence .... 27 5-16 = + 1-16
Spot in New York .... 60 = unchanged

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25·21 = unchanged
Berlin .... =
New York Demand .... =

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England .... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 3-8 per cent = — 1-8
3 " " " 2 3-8 per cent = + 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills .... 2 3-4 per cent = — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills .... 2 7-8 per cent = unchanged

INTEREST—
Day to day loans .... 2 7-8 per cent = do
7 day market loans .... 2 7-8 per cent = — 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 13-16 quiet.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 76
Yellow metal 6 3-4d
Bar iron Belgian £4-16-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £9-17-6
Basic Steel Bars £4-17-6

RAPESEED—
Tone of Rapeseed firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 1-2 buyers tone firmer

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 7-8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 12,000 bales. Spot 4·14 unchanged. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000 bales. Imports 17,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

Feb.-Mar	Mar.-April	April-May
3·92	3·92	3·95
—2	—2	—2
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
3·96	3·97	3·98
—2	—3	—3
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
3·99	4·00	4·00
—3	—3	—3

Receipts at U S Ports .... 46,000 bales
Do. last year .... 10,000 "
Exports to Great Britain .... 6,000 "
Do. do Continent .... 26,000 "

IN NEW YORK—
Spot........ 760 unchanged
Futures, month of March .... 7·21 + 3) *
Do. do. July........ 7·32 + 3)

* Advanced owing to "bull" support and short covering.
Yesterday's futures March 7-18,
" " July 7·29
" mid up spot 7·60

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot........ 7 5-16 unchanged
Futures, month of May .... 7·21 + 5
Do. do. Aug. .... 7·28 + 5
Tone at close .... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 28th February, 1905 :—

Cotton	24,432	bales.
Wheat	15,323	cwts.
Linseed	38,120	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard........	4,556	"
Gingellyseed........	11,125	"
Poppyseed........	nil	
Groundnuts	4,078	"
Castorseed	3,220	"
Rice	11,863	"
Myrabollams	12,776	"
Cottonseed	23,145	"
Mowraseed	58	"
Gram	2,548	"
Joowar	10,962	"
Maize........	nil	

BOMBAY, MARCH 1.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight		D. A.		1s. 4 7-32d
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs	3	do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		136
Shanghai	30	do	do	190 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone
Cash ... ... 99·8
1st Settlement ... ... 99·8

Money Market, Tone,

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since	21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	16th February	7	do
Bank of Bengal do	23rd February	7	do
Bank of Madras do	24th January	6	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	6	
Forward ... April-May	6	8	
Rapeseed.—Tone seasier.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	6	4	
Do Forward April-May	6	6	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready......	6	12	
Do Forward April-May...	6	14	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	0	
Forward April-May ...	7	5	
Castorseed—Tone, steady.			
Ready	28	8	
Forward April-May ...	30	0	

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone, firm.
Hewree Khandeish .... " 43-0
15 per cent Mixed........ " 43-0
25 per cent. " ... " 42-0
50 per cent " ... " 41-0
Black Kutnee " ... " 34-0
Yellow Hingenghat ... " 50-0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
White Delhi Ready ... 4 10 6
Do do Apl.-May. 4 9 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—steady.
Estimated sales ....bales 10,000
Imports nil........ do.

Feb-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
3·96	3·99	4·00
+4	+4	+4
May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·01	4·02	4·03
+4	+4	+4
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct·-Nov
4·04	4·05	4·06 new
+4	+4	+4 position

COTTON.—The local market is slightly steadier and prices are practically uncharged. There is a fair demand for March deliveries. The "Sutta" market opened at Rs. 199 for good Broach 15-25 March delivery and closes steady at Rs. 200 to Rs. 201.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.)(Ry. terms) ...	167 157	...	25 March
Bengals, M G Ry terms ...	172 162	...	do
Sind-Punjab M. G. ...	172 162	...	do
Oomrawatee (despcta) (M.-G.)	177 171	...	do
Khandeish do. ...	169 163		25 March
Jalgaon do ...	171 165		do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	178 172	...	do
Oomra, good staple (M.G.) ...	186 180	...	25 March
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	183 177	...	1-25 March
Nagpore and Kampti do	186 180	...	25 Rarch
Broach (M.-G.) ...	201 196	...	Ready
Do. do ...	199		15-25 March
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	 191		25 May
Westerns	 180		do

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 1ST MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk to rapid rise in the Punjab, United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Central India and at Rajkot, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in considerable to large excess of normal over the whole area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Mormugao and Ratnagiri, fresh at Poona, Aurangabad and Jamnagar, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are from 5° to 17° in defect of normal in many places to the north of Latitude 16°. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Cuddapah and the lowest 39° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Jask, Agra, Allahabad, Jaipur, Ajmer, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Hyderabad Deccan, Bellary, Malegaon, Akola, Bombay, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Mormugao and Negapatam.

Rain in light showers fell at Hyderabad Deccan and Jubbulpore.

Weather in the Persian area is in an unsettled condition and will remain more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ARBUTHNOT—Feb 25, at Ootacamund, the wife of H F Arbuthnot, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE

BETTS—MORSHEAD—Feb 25, at St Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev Canon Luckman, Herbert Nicholson Betts, of Chandpur and Akhaura, Tippera, to Barbara Lely, 3rd daughter of Frederick Morshead, Esq, M A, J P, of Winchester College, England.

DEATH.

PENN—Feb 25, at Shwebo, from brain affection, the beloved daughter of Sub-Conductor and Mrs H Penn, aged 11½ years.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A NERVINE TONIC
of great value.

CONTAINS
IRON
PHOSPHORUS
NUX VOMICA
DAMIANA.
COCA.

All powerful stimulants and nerve foods, acting directly on the nervous system and combined in this INVIGORATOR in their most concentrated and active forms.

DOSE.—Half to one teaspoonful, two or three times a day in half a wine-glassful of water.

It may with advantage be taken as a liqueur after meals.

Rs. 3 per bottle.
Also in Tablet form bottle of 25, Re 1.
bottle of 100, Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LTD.
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 9-1m., 10-7a. Low water, 3-31m., 3-6a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Arrival of H. E. Lord Lamington, Victoria Terminus, 4 p. m. (R. T.)
Meetings, Howard and Bullough, Leopold, and Imperial Mills, Forbes Street, 4 p. m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for two Elective Port Trustees, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m.
Sale of Work, Mission House, Bellasis Road, 3 to 7 p. m.
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Jumping Competitions, Elphinstone High School, 4-30 p.m.
Frere-Fletcher School, annual prize distribution, 5-30 p.m.
Departure of H. E. Lord Lamington, Grant Road Station, 9-52 p.m. (R. T.)
Gaiety Theatre, Mdlle Vivianne Dagmar and Miss Annie Sherar.
Fizgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30 this evening.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.—Bhowanishunker Dinanath, a clerk employed at the Army and Navy Stores and residing at Koombharwada, Dadar, has reported to the police that his house was broken open on Monday night and gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash and embroidered caps, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 872 were stolen from a steel trunk. The entrance into the house was effected by removing the iron bars of one of the front windows.

BAND AT APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, the band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programme of music at Messrs W. B. Green and Co, Apollo Bunder Resturant during dinner hours :—

March........	Kaiser Friedrich........	C Friedemann
Overture........	French Comedy........	Kelar Bela
Valse	Fair or Fair........	C Kiefert
Selection........	The Water Meisa Patel.	T os Bidgood
Intermeggo ...	Salome	W Lorame
Patrol	On Blue Jacket........	N Glenner
Valse	Mimosa........	T Bidgood
Marceau	Sleigh Ride........	Jord Ham

SALE OF THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS—Under instructions from the trustees for the debenture-holders of the Star of India Mills, Limited, situated at Fergusson Road, Parel, Messrs Menesse and Co., auctioners, offered for sale, at their rooms, Hummum Street, yesterday afternoon, all the freehold and leasehold lands, with the buildings standing there on, and all the machinery, such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, etc., and other appliances. A large number of gentlemen interested in the local mill industry, were present at the sale. The trustees had kept a reserved bid of five lakhs ; and the bidding started at that amount. It did not rise higher than Rs. 5,05,000, for which the property was knocked down to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, one of the oldest Khoja merchants of the city.

AUDACIOUS OBTAINING OF MONEY.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Swami Atmanand, describing himself as a Buddhist monk, was charged with cheating one Satyawant Wasudeo Navrangey, a Hindu shop-keeper, in respect of Rs. 10. The evidence showed that on the 17th November last, the accused went to the house of the complainant's father Wasudeo at Kennedy Sea Face and asked him for some pecuniary assistance to enable him to go to Ceylon. He represented himself as a Buddhist monk and gave his name as Swami Krishnanand. He also stated that he was a M. A., B. Sc. of the Calcutta University and LL. B., of the Allahabad University and that four years ago he was a professor in Mathematics at the Nagpur College, but that he had given up the post in order to become a Swami and a follower of Dharampal, the High Priest of the Buddhists in Ceylon. He further said that he was collecting money for the purpose of proceeding to Ceylon, and that the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar had already subscribed Rs. 30 and Mr. Nadgaokar, Rs 20; and that he wanted Rs. 10 more. Believing these representations to be true, the complainant's father told his son Treloknath to write a note to his other son, the complainant asking him to pay the accused Rs. 2. The note was handed to the accused open. When the complainant received the note at his shop he found the figure 12 and not 2 and accordingly paid that sum to the accused. The same evening when the complainant returned home from his shop, he learnt that he had been asked to give Rs. 2 only. Enquiries were then made about the accused and it was ascertained that he had misrepresented himself in order to cheat the complainant. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused on the 21st February at the Churney Road Station. The accused denied the charge stating that the figure 12 was originally written in the note. An inspection of the note however clearly showed that the figure 2 had been changed into 12 by prefixing 1 before 2. The alteration, his Worship observed, was evidently made by the accused for the purpose of deceiving the complainant and inducing him to pay the accused a larger sum than that mentioned in the note. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey presided at the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday, and there were also present : Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. James Macdonald, Lieut-Colonel Dimmock, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Dadachanjee, Dr. Dinshaw Bomonjee Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, Mr. W. L. Harvay, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

SUPPLIES TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Harvey, the Commissioner, stated that he had accepted the tender of Messrs. McDougal Brothers for the supply of Kudo powder, and of Messrs. Treacher and Co., for the supply of carbolic acid powder. The tender of Messrs. Treacher and Co., for the supply of medicines and medical appliances to the different Municipal Departments and the Arthur Road Hospital, was also accepted.

NOTICE TO CLOSE A WELL.

Consideration was given to letters from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 division, who, in applying for sanction to the serving of a notice on Mr. Dinshaw Sorabjee Bhala, calling upon him to fill in a well at Cowasjee Patell Street reported, that, after analysis, the water in the well was found practically diluted sewage, and that the owner had taken no notice of a previous notice served upon him.

The sanction applied for was granted.

PRESENCE OF LEPERS IN STREETS.

The meeting considered a letter, dated 21st ult., from Mr. Frank Cartwright, A. M. I. C. E., who, in alluding to the latitude allowed to lepers in the public thoroughfares of the City, stated : "To those fortunate citizens as possess private gharries or means to hire victorias, the nuisance is not so noticeable but to the majority of the community who are obliged to use the footpaths or tramcars, the importunity of these outcastes is highly objectionable. For the person penned in the outside seat of a tramcar there is no escape from the contaminating touch of these mendicants, and the risk of contagion is obvious. It appears an anomaly in a City where ostentatious schemes for sanitary and hygeian improvements are in progress, that such an abominable blot should not be erased, and I would earnestly but respectfully suggest it the duty of the Municipality to take such corrective steps, either on their own initiative or through the medium of the Local Government, as may be expedient."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that it be recorded.

ACCIDENT TO A HORSE.

The Commissioner, in his letter dated 28th ult, reported that on the evening of the 26th October last an accident occurred to the horse and carriage belonging to Mr. C. H. Collinge while driving along Arthur Road, resulting in injury to the horse and damage to the carriage. The accident appears to have been caused by a hollow in the road surface which had been opened by the water Department for repairing a 4" hydrant meter casting which was found to be cracked. After the repair work had been completed, the trench was filled up and, pending repair to the road by the Road Department, a night watchman was placed on duty at the spot. At the time the accident occurred the watchman appears to have left the place, and as there was neither fencing nor light, the horse stepped into the hollow. Mr. Collinge had filed a suit in the Small Causes Court for damages mounting to Rs. 999. The Municipal Solicitors had advised a compromise, and as Mr. Collinge had intimated his willingness to accept Rs. 450 in full settlement and half Court costs, the Commissioner applied for sanction to the compromise, adding that other charges, such as veterinary surgeon's fees, etc., would have to be paid, but he had not ascertained the exact amount.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE LAWS DELAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—With reference to the report headed "The Laws Delays" appearing in your issue of yesterday's date, we beg to address you as follows :—We may at once say that the said report is incomplete, and as it stands it is likely to do injustice to our client, Shamjee Moorji, and Mr. Oliver, Commissioner of the High Court for taking accounts. With reference to the charge of protracting the proceedings before the Commissioner, our client had put in an affidavit in reply to the said allegation of Mr. Dayal Mowji. Para 3 of the said affidavit runs as follows : "With regard to the considerable time that the matter" has been pending before the Commissioner I shall only say that between the months of April 1898 and May 1902, the Plaintiff did not proceed with the reference at all. There was not a single meeting and the Commissioner had the reference struck off from his file for want of prosecution and it was only upon my giving my consent that on 24th June 1902 the reference was restored to the file." The rule taken out by our client was discharged merely on a preliminary and technical point. The matter was not argued and decided on the merits at all. The rule was discharged on the ground that the order of the Commissioner requiring unofficial translations was directed against the Attorneys of the said Dayal Mowji and not against the said Dayal Mowji personally, and hence Dayal Mowji could not commit contempt of the Court. The proceedings for contempt being of a penal nature the order ought to have been personally served upon the said Dayal Mowji.—Yours, &c.,

RACHAVAYYA and BHIMJI.

Bombay, February 28.

HIGH COURT.—March 2.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Summary suit for hearing in Chambers.

812 04—N M Cama—Khemajee Doorgaji and another vs Lieutenant N D Cannor and another.

For Judgment.

505-02—Smetham B and N Ruttonbai widow and others vs Narrotam M Goculdas and another Craigie L and Raghva and B.

Long Cause

392-01—Payne and Co—Dr Leo Gans others vs The Actien Gesells chaft fur Anmine Fabrikation—Smetham and B and N—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

759,01—Captain and V—Champsy Parbut and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Mahowji K K—Part heard

Long Causes.

590,0,61—Tyabji H and Co—Casamally Jafferbhoy vs Kulsumbai widow and others—Payne and Co Ardesir H D and Co D D and S and Matubhoy J and M

279,01—Edgelow G and W—Dulhubdas Parshundas vs Motiram Gowan and others—Ardesir H D and Co and K D Shroff—For postponement

125,05—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vundrawondas vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

240,04—Wadia G and Co—Jannoo Hoosem and others vs The Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Co Limited and others—Craig D and O—Part heard

For trial of preliminary issues.

182'04—Maganlal J and G Sewan Wajee and another vs Chagbai widow and another Ardeshir H D and Co

Long Causes.

647-04—Wadia G and Co—Maneckbai widow vs Maneckji Muncherjee Heeramaneck—Nanu H and Co

294-04—Dikshit D and S—Pashakar Govind Vaidya vs Pramchand Raychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

762-0—Mulji and D Nanbai widows vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas Halvi H and M

765,04—Payne and Co Hunsraj Morarji vs Runchordas Dharsey Little and Co

185 04—Wadia G and Co—Rawji Sakulchand and Co vs Runchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

430-16996-04—Mulla and M—Gor hundas Waghji vs Dena Haji Ebrahim and others—Ardeser H D and Co

676-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Ebrahim Mahomed Gordhundas Waghji—Mulla and M

609'04—Bhaishunker K and G, Gordhan Ramji vs Bai Ladoobai and another Ardeshir H D

19'04—In Person Chaturbhuj Soonderjee vs Permanand Dassa Madhowji and K

723,04—Wadia G and Co, Abdulla Kalkibhoy Readymoney vs Mahomed Haji Sulleman and other—Smetham and R and N, and Matubhoy J and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

791,04—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck others vs Framji Edulji Daver—Payne and Co—Part heard

117,04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha alias Mooghibai Madhowji and K—Part heard

385—01—Daphtary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhai J and M and Dikshit D and S—Part heard

42,05—Payne and Co Hirji Kiloo Maneck and others—vs Haji Sultanali Shustri and others—Matubhoy J and M and Mirza and M

771,04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakulchand vs Adam Hajee Jackeria—Thakur and Co

538,04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarji vs Mongibai widow—Little and Co

847-01—Bicknell M and M—Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar vs Ramanlal Gordhandas Gujjar—Payne and Co

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use, The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DHARIWAL
BLANKETS.
HORSE, BED AND ARMY
DHARIWAL
SUITINGS.
FLANNEL, WORSTED
and PUTTOO.
DHARIWAL
COSTUME
CLOTHS.
BROADCLOTHS,
CASHMERE and SERGE,
DHARIWAL
SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
ALL NECESSARIES
ARE THE BEST VALUE FOR
MONEY IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW
ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

S. ROSE & CO.
FORT,
BOMBAY.
PHONO RECORDS.
NEW STOCK JUST IN.
DISC RECORDS.
NEW SELECTION EVERY MAIL.
MANDOLINES.
FINEST SELECTION IN INDIA.
GUITARS.
GUARANTEED SPANISH MAKE.
VIOLINS.
MODELS OF THE FAMOUS MASTERS.
FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

DE DION BOUTON MOTOR CARS.

As SOLE OWNERS of the agency rights of Messrs. DE DION BOUTON & CIE., OF PUTEAUX we have APPOINTED the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY of Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, our SOLE REPRESENTATIVES as per agreement.

Any other Firms in the Districts allotted to the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY advertising DE DION BOUTON CARS DO NOT OBTAIN same direct from the Manufacturers or us, but through INDIRECT SOURCES, and are not authorizedRepresentatives.

The public would be well advised to satisfy themselves before purchasing a DE DION CAR that a TRIANGULAR LICENSE PLATE, issued by the owners of the English and Colonial patents of the DE DION BOUTON and CIE., is attached to same, without which considerable trouble in regard to infringement, the obtaining of spare parts and useful information in respect of the Car is likely to be experienced.

DE DION BOUTON, LTD.,
10, Great Marlborough Street,
LONDON, W.

Sole owners of agency rights from Messrs. DE DION BOUTON and CIE., Puteaux for the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

FOR
CAFE NOIR
There is no better Coffee than the
"STAR OF INDIA"
PURE COFFEE
as supplied to H. E.
The VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL and H. E.
The GOVERNOR of Madras.
FIRST QUALITY
RED LABEL
Per One Pound Tin Rs. 1-2.
Do. Yellow Label As. 14.

SPENCER & Co., LD.,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE
NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR.......................£2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.......£11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.......£27,600,000
ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch
BIN[illegible] & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
The Company's Stock is the
Finest Manufactured and
is obtained direct at
absolutely first cost
from reliable
English
Manufacturers.
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES. JEWELLERY.
THE COMPANY'S
WATCHES should be inspected
before deciding elsewhere.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1905.

THE MODERN TRADE OF POLITICS.

IN view of the General Election, whose coming we referred to yesterday, Dr. Aubrey, in "Macmillan," makes an appeal to those who are responsible for the modern trade of politics—a growing evil. He fears—and the speech of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman affords him justification—that we are threatened with a revival of the spirit, if not of the actual scenes, that prevailed in the days of Defoe and Swift, of Wilkes and Hogarth, of Charles Fox and the Westminster Election and other historic incidents. He doubts whether the modern method of choosing a candidate is preferable to the old. In the latter, the electorate decided at the hustings. In the new—as Dr. Aubrey puts it, a few fussy persons nominate themselves and one another as members of an association with some pretentious title,and then claim to speak and act in the name of thousands of electors. As a preliminary step, they exact from aspirants to the honour of becoming members of Parliament a pledge to abide by the decision of this self-constituted body. The man of fluent speech and ample promises, or, more often, the man with the longest purse, is almost certain to secure the suffrages and to be announced as the accepted candidate of the party. In connection with this Association or Caucus, the Three Hundred, or whatever it may be called there is at least one, the Secretary, or the Agent, or whatever he may be called who contrives to make money out of it. Translated into English, writes Dr. Aubrey, the incessant cuckoo-cry about organisation usually means the creation of snug posts for needy persons, and a more lavish outlay upon printers. That is, of course, especially printers who can leave out their imprint and square a bill-sticker to keep quiet as to where they obtained their bills and who posted them. It is true that both sides resort to more or less dirty practices—all with the object of misleading the unthinking mob of electors who believe every one on the other side something approaching, if not quite, an unconvicted criminal. Federations, as well as local associations have been formed with a view to issuing "manifestoes" and hints and directions to voters, and there we have these fussy busy-bodies, ignorant, sometimes malicious, and rarely well informed, but invariably officious and meddlesome persons exercise an extensive influence in elections in which they have no direct concern.

Dr. Aubrey does not hesitate to say that many of these bodies were created and are sustained for the honour and glory of ornamental presidents or for the sake of finding employment for secretaries. And it usually happens that when the necessity is suddenly discovered for the formation of a new Society, the discoverer and promoter is open to accept an official appointment. With all these Societies, United Kingdom Alliance, Temperance Societies, Good Templars and others, it is their province—or they make it so—to intervene in every election and to exact from candidates pledges on their respective sides and then to give instructions as to how electors shall vote. In the opinion of Dr. Aubrey, and other impartial observers, the game of politics has largely come to be one of rival bids for support. Individual electors and adherents and representatives of innumerable societies are appealed to, coaxed, flattered, wheedled, threatened or promised. Candidates are found to declare themselves in favour of the most absurd theories and nostrums. They become political parrots, monotonously repeating meaningless formulas. They arouse unreasonable hopes in the minds of men possessed of only one idea, generally a foolish one, and who are devoid of all sense of proportion. They are perhaps fully justified in doing so, seeing how absurd are the demands upon them. Life, remarks Dr. Aubrey, is not long enough, nor would it be worth living if it were, for the discussion of such schemes, nor is it the chief end of man to be perpetually tramping to the ballot-box. An excessive multiplication of the mechanism of Government tends to defeat the objects of all good and wise administration. Dr. Aubrey regards the growth of American methods in England—the making a trade of politics as clearly traceable to the manner in which public speakers and newspaper writers of a certain order, having no responsibility and caring for nothing, save present popularity and the attainment of personal ends, have persuaded ignorant and unreflecting voters that they can be made prosperous, contented and happy by Acts of Parliament and that in the same way they can obtain the maximum wages for a minimum of inferior work. They are exhorted to vote for men who promise them higher pay, better dwellings cheaper rent, a good garden and a pig, ample meat and potatoes and clothes for their children, and old age pensions. What wonder they are misled? Then we find the wire-pullers agitating for and promising other reforms. Dr. Aubrey warns them to turn a deaf ear and tells them that the demand for triennial or even annual Parliaments and the feverish thirst for incessant contests in matters of Local Self-government, may suit the few who have nothing else to do or who make politics their trade, or who have their own logs to roll and their own axes to grind, but most men have other and important matters requiring attention.

There can be little doubt that the mechanism of Parliamentary elections is still too cumbrous and too costly,even after the drastic reforms that have been introduced. It is reasonably urged,as "Macmillan's" contributor observes,that the Returning Officers' expenses should be made a public charge, just as the cost of local elections is defrayed out of the rates. There is no necessity for the noise, the aimless activity and fussy pretentiousness and for the parade of effort that characterise every contest. Dr. Aubrey has studied the subject and is quite right in thus condemning it. Those who have gone through the process know, to their cost, that much of the outlay is sheer waste, that speaking generally, the items of disbursement for which the Election-Agent is responsible are greatly in excess of actual requirements and that nothing like value is received. It is not too much to say that the so-called Election-Agent is an anachronism. The Agent, other than a lawyer, is over-paid for the work he does. Even, writes Dr. Aubrey, if the expenditure be restricted by the candidate to a certain amount, it is almost sure to be exceeded, and cases have occurred where the accounts had to be skilfully manipulated in order to bring them within the legal limit. The writer might have been even less cautious in stating the case without fear of exaggeration. Posters, pamphlets, telegrams, postage, carriage-hire, all run away with many which need not be expended. But the mere reckless expendítiure of money is not the only evil of present electioneering methods. They have their effect upon Parliament, and we do not suppose one Member of more than, say, five years' standing, will deny that party tactics are dictated, not by what is right and honourable, or what is necessary and salutary, but by what will bring most power and credit. Measures are introduced and discussed, not for their inherent justice and urgent necessity, but to prevent the other side from snatching a party victory.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A YEAR, which has seen the commencement of a large scheme of dock extension and the formulation of proposals for local railway developments, combined with the institution of a Ministry of Commerce and Industry and a Railway Board for India, has naturally provided many important subjects for the consideration of a body like the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. These matters have added largely to the work of the Chamber during the past year, while the bulky report of the Committee and the interesting address of the Chairman, at yesterday's meeting, indicate that the variety of subjects dealt with has been more numerous than usual, The institution of the Ministry of Commerce was naturally one of the first points of which the Hon. Mr Armstrong made mention. In the appointment of Mr. W. L. Harvey as Secretary to the new Department and of Mr. F. Noel Paton as Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Bombay recognizes a guarantee of the efficiency of the Department and a security that the commercial interests of the second city of the Empire will not suffer for want of official knowledge of their special needs. One of the new departures of the year was the Conference of Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, last month, where the Bombay representatives dealt especially with the delays in the law courts, the neccessity for agricultural development and the question of the short reeling of yarns. There is great need for reform in the administration of the civil courts, especially in the mofussil, when the commercial community can declare that simple disputes are some times allowed to drag on for two or three years involving the expenditure of thousands of pounds. The presentment of the case in this form appears to have astonished the Government of Bombay, but an account of the proceedings in the Amritsar case shows that a matter,which the Courts finally decided would be met by a fine of Rs. 500, cost the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 25,000. Reform of procedure in the mofussil and the creation of special divisions of the High Courts for the hearing of commercial cases were recommended by the Conference of Chambers, and Mr. Armstrong yesterday gave further impetus to these proposals.

In dealing with the question of local railway development, the Chairman added another to the number of alluring features presented by the circular railway scheme. To the proposals for the removal of the sea face railway and the construction of a marine drive from Colaba to Malabar Hill, with wide foot-paths and a riding path, Mr. Armstrong adds a separate track for motor cars. Perhaps by the time the other features of the scheme materialise, the road for motors may be a necessity. Mr. Armstrong anticipates that the question of local communications will be referred by Government to a Commission, and he urges that the Chamber should then represent the necessity for giving every facility to trade and for offering every inducement to the public to make the suburbs their dwelling place. It would have been remarkable if the Chairman's address had not contained some reference to the fiscal proposals of Mr. Chamberlain. After two years' discussion, nothing has transpired to alter the view taken of India's relation to the question of preferential tariffs in the despatch of the Government of India. At any rate, while we are prepared to welcome India's inclusion in any Commission of Inquiry, Mr. Armstrong has no doubt that she has little to gain and much to lose by inclusion in a scheme of Imperial preferential tariffs. The suggestion that India should put a tax on exports he describes as dangerous. A tax on exports and, especially on raw cotton he considers would be equal to putting the cart before the horse. If the export of raw cotton from this country were hampered by a duty of five per cent., the present difficulty experienced in selling Indian cotton to the Continent would, he points out, be greatly intensified. A preference of five per cent. would not induce Lancashire to take a larger supply of cotton from Bombay in face of the large American supplies. To the mind of Mr. Armstrong it appears that in order to get rid of our cotton in these circumstances prices up-country would have to be forced down. Though the tax might add to the Government revenue, the money in the pockets of the people would be correspondingly reduced. Clearly, according to this view, whatever may have been the results in regard to English coal, an export duty on Indian cotton would be paid by the producer and not by the consumer. The illustration supplies additional proof that the case of India is peculiar, and that her interests will be best consulted by permitting her fiscal arrangements to remain untouched.

THE PORT OF BERLIN.

GERMANY is determined to prove that her "future is on the water." No objection can, however, be raised to the latest form the decision has taken, for in spite of powerful opposition from the Agrarian Party and the railway interests, the Prussian Parliament has recently passed a Bill for the construction of a number of new canals. It might have seemed that the building of the Kiel and the Elbe Canals was enough for a generation, but in this matter Germany is unlike England, where the Manchester Ship Canal has been deemed enough and nothing is done to develop the old waterways. The cost of the new system of canals for which provision has been made by the Prussian Parliament amounts to fifteen millions sterling, a sum which does not include the cost of improving and extending canals already existing and canalising a a number of rivers. The most important of the new works is the construction of a ship canal from Stettin to Berlin which will convert the German capital into a Port like London and Manchester. For this purpose the River Oder will be utilised for the greater part of the distance. Vessels of the largest cargo capacity will eventually be able to steam from the Baltic into the heart of the Brandenburg plain, and the importance of this to commerce cannot be gainsaid There is to be a canal connecting the Rhine with the town of Herne, another joining the Rhine with the Weser by way of Beverungen, and this waterway will be continued from Minden through Buckeburg to Hanover. The existing canal which connects the Oder and Vistula will be improved, while the River Warthe is to be made navigable from Posen to its junction with the River Netze. The River Oder will be canalised from Breslau to its mouth. The rivers Mosel, Saar, and Lahn will also be canalised. What all this means is that when these enterprises are completed, waterway communication will have been established between the principal industrial districts of Central Europe. The conveyance of agricultural and industrial products between Germany and Russia and between Germany and Austria will thus be greatly facilitated. But that is not all. The completion of the German canal schemes will render it possible, in connection with the system of Belgian and French waterways, to carry goods in bulk from the Channel and North Sea to Saxony, Silesia, the great manufacturing district of Westphalia, and to Poland and Bohemia. Germany aims too at connecting her canal system with the canals of Russia and Austria, so that ultimately sea-going vessels may pass through the centre of Europe to the Black Sea and the Adriatic. To a large extent the German system of waterways is strategic, and with the completion of the canals, Germany will be, in a great measure, compensated for the disadvantages of a short coast line.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Lady Curzon will leave Bombay at 5-15 p.m. (Railway time) to-morrow.

MR CLAUDE WHITE, Political Agent, Sikkim, will shortly proceed to Bhutan to deliver the insignia of the K. C. I. E. to the Tongsa Penlop. He is certain to receive a very cordial welcome.

DETAILS of the tour which the Prince and Princess of Wales will make in India have not, of course, yet been settled. The procedure followed in previous Royal visits will be adopted, a programme being drawn up of the whole Indian tour, and submitted for their Royal Highnesses' approval. It may safely be predicted that a Durbar will be held at Delhi for the Punjab Chiefs. Their Royal Highnesses' visit to Calcutta will, it is to be supposed, be about Christmas, as the capital is then the centre of attraction for Bengal and Upper India. While in Calcutta, his Royal Highness will lay the foundation-stone of the Victoria Memorial Hall.

IT is tolerably clear that the Ganjam district is not destined to become incorporated with Bengal under any scheme of redistribution. Lord Ampthill, replying to memorials from the local public, who detest the prospect of belonging to Bengal as heartily as the people of Dacca and Mymensingh dislike that of ceasing to belong to it, said that the subject had been under his consideration at Simla, and that the arguments against the change were so weighty that he did not think it could ever be carried out. In the circumstances this may be taken as announcement that this portion of the scheme has been dropped.

THE "New York Tribune" publishes the following telegram from Washington:—Mr. Roosevelt is convinced that it is practically impossible for the Senate to consider railroad legislation during the present session. Its postponement until a special session in October, would be satisfactory to him. The adoption on Thursday, of Senator Kean's resolution directing the Inter-State Commerce Commission to hold hearings and consider bills dealing with inter-State commerce during the Congressional recess has been practically determined upon by the Senate leaders.

THE statutes and decrees of the University of Oxford in some parts provide delightful reading for any one who is prepared to take the trouble to worry out the meaning of the dog Latin in which they are written. Each undergraduate at his matriculation is presented with a copy, and is solemnly told he has to obey them. In one place the students are warned not to let their hair grow too long. In another they are solemnly forbidden to frequent places where, as the statutes delightfully put it, "herba nicotiana ("sive" tobacco)" is generally sold. This rule, it need hardly be mentioned, is more honoured in the breach than the observance. It seems, however, superfluous, in these enlightened days, to warn undergraduates, that they are not allowed to give gladiatorial shows.

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON, it is not unknown, "entertains a flame," as they used to say, in the other Napoleon's time, for Princess Clementina of Belgium. Princess Clementina, it is generally understood, is not without a similar warmth of feeling for Prince Victor. They have both reached an age when people may be credited with knowing their own minds, and they have a mind to marry. Prince Victor's august relative, the Empress Eugenie, is in favour of the match. But not so King Leopold. His Majesty is as fond of Paris as is the Empress, and he thinks that the marriage of his daughter with a Pretender might untowardly affect his present cordial relations with the Republic. The Republic sees no reason why it shall do so at all. Well, anyhow, for a Belgian Princess to marry a non-regnant personage would be a "mesalliance"—and another, probably, though, King Leopold's strongest objection to parting with his daughter comes of the fact that she is an excellent man of business, and knows more about Congo affairs than he does himself, while in matters not less difficult but more intimate she has proved of the greatest service to her parent. The odds are, however, that the Princess will have her way, and that, sighing he will ne'er consent, her sire will prove consenting.

THE WELL-TO-DO AS SEEN BY THE PHYSICIAN.

THE WELL-TO-DO PATIENT.

When I was a student we lost our Professor of Physiology from pneumonia, and I remember hearing it said that he "died with his finger on his pulse." Had he not known where to feel for his pulse, but slept instead, he might have been lecturing this morning.

That is my text: and its importance concerns not merely the well-to-do, but also certain educational propositions now much bruited.

The ordinary healthy man is quite unconscious of the existence of his own physiological mechanism. It is the last thing he thinks about. This is partly due, no doubt to the fact that he is healthy, but his health, in its turn, is partly due to the fact that he does not worry about his interior. Now, if such a healthy youth becomes a medical student, his attention is continually directed to matters which never before concerned him. When studying the various appearances of the tongue, it may occur to him to look at his own. Ten to one he smokes, and the furred tongue incidental to that habit will alarm him; or, like hundreds of folks at the time of the Emperor Frederic's illness, he may discover the circumvallate papillæ at the back of his tongue, and conclude that he is doomed to die of cancer. Later he attends a lecture on heart disease, a skilful teacher, who describes the small beginnings of cardiac failure—palpitation, shortness of breath on exertion, and so forth. One such (German) teacher records that eighty per cent. of his class waited upon him after such a lecture, with a request that he would be good enough to make an examination, as their symptoms were those which he had described. As practically every medical student smokes, and has often to rush upstairs to enter a lecture-theatre before the door is locked, the presence of these symptoms is hardly surprising.

I am not exaggerating, writes a Physician, in the "Pall Mall Gazette" when I say that nearly every medical student passes through a stage when every little pain in his right side spells pleurisy or appendicitis, and every little cough consumption. Some of us—unfortunate, indeed—can with difficulty rid ourselves of these fears, whilst probably none escapes them entirely.

Most sincerely to be pitied is the man who looks at his tongue every morning and keeps a clinical thermometer. But it is quite certain that the number of such folk is increasing. The physician discovers that his patients' demands have quite altered within the last twenty years or so. Under the influence of various things, some intrinsically good such as the possession let us say, of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," others bad, such as the advertisements which teach the public that backache is to be associated with kidney disease (an error for which every student is berated in his day), the educated public now illustrates the modicum of truth in Pope's lines about a little learning and the Pierian spring. In short, the public is now at the stage of the medical student just beginning to study clinical phenomena and it shows no sign of getting past that stage.

Formerly the doctor paid his visit, wrote an illegible prescription (fairly to be styled hieroglyphic, since the Egyptian priest was physician too), and forthright departed. Not so to-day. He must name the disorder and explain the name—no small task, if it happens to be, let us say, "chronic hypertrophic pulmonary osteo-arthropathy" or "splenomyelogenous leucocythæmia. He must describe the ingredients of his prescription, explaining the purpose and mode of action of each. In short, he is required, at much cost of time, and without supplement of his fee, to deliver a succinct and intelligible clinical lecture on the case, including diagnosis, differential diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment, with the reasons therefor. His remarks form the staple of the patient's cogitations until his next visit. I remember the story of one professor of surgery who visited a patient with an enormous hernia. As he left she beckoned him to her side, and feebly whispered, Doctor, is it large intestine or small intestine? Her chances of recovery were not enhanced by her study of hernia in a medical journal, to which she subscribed, prior to the surgeon's visit.

Now, far be it from the present writer to deprecate, as a matter of principle, the growth of knowledge. On the contrary, no one can estimate the beneficence to the community of a growth of knowledge as to the value of fresh air, sensible—that is to say, moderate—exercise, simplicity in diet, regular hours, and so forth. But I do wish emphatically to distinguish between two closely-related subjects, which are separable in practice. These are physiology and hygiene. I admit, of course, that there can be no basis for hygienic dicta save in physiological facts. Foul air, for instance, is noxious because the lungs have no selective power, and absorb all the constituents of the air, bad and good, indifferently But whilst no one can know too much hygiene, which must be beneficial alike to himself and to all for whom he is responsible, and whilst a little knowledge of hygiene, Pope notwithstanding, is far better than none, and cannot be a dangerous thing, the same does not hold of physiological, and still less of pathological, knowledge. Any doctor will tell you that the patient who did not inquire but simply trusted was far more likely to make a good recovery than he who is always on the look-out for adverse symptoms, wonders whether his wound is going septic, and runs a risk of dying with his finger on his pulse.

Notably is this true of matters digestive. The number of well-to-do valetudinarians in this regard is rapidly increasing. The most to be commiserated weigh their food, observe their tongues in the glass every morning, and carry pepsin powders about with them everywhere. They avow that this and the other article of diet always upsets them, as it certainly will if they expect it to do so. Nine out of ten of these good folk have just as good digestions as any one can ask for; but they are unaware of the influence of the mind on the body, and they pay for the knowledge which is overweighted by this ignorance. As Spinoza declared that the brave man never thinks of anything less than the prospect of death, so the healthy man, or the man who wishes to be healthy, should never think of anything less than his stomach, Once you make up your mind that you cannot digest such and such, and that you need to add pepsin to that which naturally provide, you may be sure that your stomach will take you at your word. People talk about the value of exercise, but forget that their digestive apparatus needs exercise as much as their biceps, and that the results of indolence are much graver in the former case.

We are now agitating for the teaching of the principles of hygiene in elementary and secondary schools; and teachers are being trained for this purpose. I would earnestly point to the object-lesson afforded by the well-to-do, and urge that this teaching be conducted with discrimination. Of course, we must make our instruction rational, and not merely lay down certain rules "ex cathedra." But it is more than dubious whether we are right in insisting upon the possession of elementary physiological knowledge. Let us clearly understand what object we have in view. The idea is not to breed a crop of embryo physiologist, but to teach the children how, in practice, to order their lives for the obtaining of health and happiness and efficiency. It is quite easy to give common-sense reasons for the open window, the warm under-clothing, the frequent ablutions, the simple diet, the regular meals, the regular hours of sleep, the open-air exercise, without burdening the mind with the details of pancreatic digestion, the electrical reactions of muscular fibre, or the heat-regulating mechanism. These details are not only unnecessary and the means of wasting much time, but they tend to introspection and valetudinarianism. Furthermore, those who examine children will testify that this sort of knowledge is most imperfectly acquired. Scores of answers to physiological questions could be quoted, which would be sheerly humorous did they not show that this kind of knowledge cannot be acquired without practical instruction in the laboratory and at the bedside. I desire to plead for common-sense in the arranging of these curricula.

A RUSSIAN ROUT.

TALING PASS CAPTURED.

HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSSES.

A TWO DAYS' BATTLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 28, 1-25 P.M.

The Japanese have captured the Taling Pass which is of the same importance in relation to Mukden as Motienling was to Liaoyang.

LONDON, FEB. 28, 8-5 P.M.

The Japanese accounts show that at Tsin-Khe-Chen, thirty miles to the east of Pen-si-ho, the Russian force consisted of 17,000 men and twenty guns, under the Command of General Rennenkampf, holding several rows of defences.

The Russians resisted stoutly for two days and left on the field 203 dead, three machine guns and ammunition.

Their casualties are estimated at 2,000 men.

General Kuropatkin reports that eleven Japanese attacks on Tan-sin-tung on the left have been repulsed and that the Japanese left 100 dead.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

On the 23rd ultimo, our detachment attacked the enemy at Chinghocheng, 30 miles east of Pensiho.

A strong snow storm, steep nature of the ground and melting ice in Tatzuho greatly hindered our movements, but by noon our first line managed to press closely the enemy's position and deliver a fierce attack.

The enemy consisting of sixteen battalions and twenty guns, and holding a strong position with several rows of defensive works, offered stout resistance. At daybreak of the 24th ultimo, we renewed the attack, followed by grenade fighting and in the evening Chinghocheng fell into our hands.

The enemy were routed northward burning Chinghocheng and leaving 150 dead on the field.

We captured three machine guns, a number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition. The enemy's losses are believed to be considerable.

There was no case of frostbite in our Army.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL STOESSEL AT MOSCOW.

The Hero of the Hour,

AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

LONDON, MARCH. 1.

General Stoessel is the hero of the hour in Moscow.

His hotel has been beseiged by crowds of admirers.

He lunched with the Grand-Duchess Sergius yesterday.

Afterwards, replying to an address of welcome from the Municipal deputation, he declared that it was his duty to surrender Port Arthur in order to avoid a massacre as the Japanese had captured all the important forts.

He started for St. Petersburg in the evening.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS' PAROLE.

Runaways Ordered to Return,

LONDON, FEB. 28, 1-25 P.M.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that the officers of the Russian warship Lena, which is interned at San Francisco, have been ordered to return there and have been reduced a step in rank.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

Liberals and the Alliance.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Cheltenham said that the successors of the present Government would carry all the obligations in connection with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Proposed Denunciation.

MOTION REJECTED.

In the House of Commons an Amendment to the Address urging the denunciation of the Sugar Convention in view of its prejudicial effect to Great Britain was rejected by 276 votes against 211.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

Sir Ewen Cameron has resigned his management in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

Lord Curzon and the Ministry.

STATEMENTS IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Brodrick in reply to Mr. McNeill, said that Lord Curzon did not take any official part in the Government of India, while his Lordship was in England.

His Majesty's Government frequently consulted him, including on the Tibetan affairs, and they were glad of the benefit of his experience.

Moreover, Mr. Brodrick said it was obviously desirable that the Viceroy Designate should be informed of the current events.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN ARMY RE-ORGANISATION.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme.

STATEMENT BY MR. BRODRICK.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

In the House of Commons Mr. Brodrick said that the proposals of Lord Kitchener for the re-organisation of the Indian Army have been accepted as a general principle.

The details have not been hitherto throughly worked out. It is, therefore, impossible to state the estimated cost of the re-organisation scheme.

A provision for special military expenditure will be made in the Indian Budget of 1905-1906.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

In introducing the Railway Bill at to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, Mr. Hewett explained that the measure is to invest the newly constituted Railway Board with general powers under the Railway Act such as those Government already is authorised to depute to local Governments in regard to particular lines.

The only other business transacted at to-day's meeting was the reference of the Paper Currency Bill to a Select Committee with instructions to report at the next meeting of Council which is fixed for Friday 10th March.

A VICEREGAL VISIT.

Immediately after the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day, Lord Curzon proceeded in state to pay the usual formal return visit to His Highness the Rao of Cutch.

LORD CURZON LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

The Viceroy left Calcutta this afternoon for Bombay privately under the usual salute.

RUSSIAN DUTY ON TEA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

An "Englishman" cablegram, from London, quotes a rumour to the effect that it is in contemplation to raise the duty on teas on the European frontier of Russia by another penny.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

The "Indian Daily News" hears that the Prince and Princess of Wales are likely to be in Bombay on the 9th November next when the King's Birthday will be celebrated.

THE ROLT INQUIRY COMMISSION.

The cross-examination of Asufali Khan was continued by Mr. Morison before the Rolt Inquiry Commission at Kishanganj yesterday.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

THE QUESTION OF AMALGAMATION.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The Committee appointed to consider the question of the amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph departments recorded an opinion adverse to the simple amalgamation of the two departments under one Director General. They considered that no benefit would be gainedby it which will not be secured by placing the two departments under the same member of the Council.

It appeared to them that advantage might be derived from a more complete fusion of the work of two departments and that both economy and increased efficiency might result from combining in one officer the administrative duties connected with both Telegraphs and Posts in the same area instead of as at present having two separate Superintendents, one for Telegraphs and one for Posts, each responsible to a separate and distinct controlling authority. It would, the Committee recognized, be necessary to maintain an adequate and highly efficient staff of experts for the technical scientific work connected with Telegraphs.

The Committee were, however, prevented from making any definite proposals in this direction owing to the fact that no information is available in India as to the manner in which the administration of post and telegraph business is arranged for in countries in which this system has been adopted. They, therefore, recommended that an officer from India should be placed on duty to examine the systems in force in Great Britain and in other countries on the Continent in which the two services are controlled by one set of officials in order to ascertain whether a somewhat similar plan could be devised to suit the requirements of this country with the object of effecting economy without at the same time in any way impairing the efficiency of either service.

As these enquiries must necessarily take time to make, no immediate alteration in the present arrangements are contemplated, but both the departments will shortly be transformed to the new Commerce and Industry Department.

SMOKE NUISANCE BILL.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce Committee have reported upon the proposed Smoke Nuisance Bill for Calcutta. They welcome the change introduced in the bill, whereby the new rules will be administered by an advisory Board. They urge that the officials as well as non-officials upon this Board should be experts and that the Board itself should frame the rules and order any testing of furnaces or prosecutions that may have to be undertaken. They further hold that ocean going steamers, even when moored, should be exempted from the provisions of the Bill and that time limit for introducing prosecutions should be reduced to three months.

BENGAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

In the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship meeting here to-day, in the singles Mr. Cousens beat Mr. Carr 6-1, 6-3 and Mr. Hechle beat Mr. Mathews by 6-3, 6-1. In the doubles, Messrs. Pym and Mathews beat Messrs Chalmers and McMurphy 6-4, 6-2, Messrs. Halliday and Jackson beat Messrs. Oxlode and Bignell 6-1, 8-6, while Messrs. Quin and Mant beat Messrs. Baldwin and Thorpe after a hard fight, the series being 6-1, 5-7, 6-4.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE TATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

THE SCHEME ACCEPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The Government of India have published a large number of papers in connection with the Tata scheme for an Indian Research Institution. These include a letter dated 7th May from the Government of India to the Bombay Government, letter dated 13th May from Bombay to the Government of India with Mr. Sounde's valuation of the Tata properties in Bombay together with reports by the same on the proposed guarantee offered by Mr. Tata to secure the income of the endowment properties. A note by Mr. O'Kinealy, standing Counsel to the Government of India is also published. The Government of India's letter dated 28th February signed by Mr. Risley, Home Secretary, is very lengthy. After reviewing the previous correspondence and past history of the scheme, it deals fully with the various points at issue.

The letter closes as follows :—

The decisions of the Government of India are: (1). The Government of India accept Mr. Sounde's valuation of the endowment properties (2). They agree to his proposals regarding the guarantee fund subject to such explanation as Messrs Tata may desire to offer on the question of insurance charges. (3) They accept his scheme for the management of the endowment properties which provides that the chairman of the Board shall be an officer selected by the Bombay Government. (4) They agree to make an annual grant to the Institute up to half of the local assets, provided (a) that the Institute be conducted on lines approved generally by the Government of India, (b) that the amount of the grant shall not exceed 1 1/2 lakhs. The grant calculated on the local assets as they now stand will be Rs. 77,500. (5) They agree to make an initial grant of Rs. 250,000 towards the construction of necessary buildings and provision of scientific apparatus. (6) They consider that no legislation will be called for and that administration both of the endowment property and of the Institute itself can best be provided for by a scheme to be settled by the Government of India under the Charitable Endowments Act. (7) This scheme should provide : (a) for the vesting of the endowment property and all contributions subsequently accruing in the Accountant General, Bombay as Treasurer of the charitable endowments, such separate trust deeds and conveyances being executed as may be required to satisfy the technical requirements of the Act : (b) for the formation of a single Council in which would be vested the general administration of the trust and which would exercise its functions through the agency of three Committees charged respectively (1) with the management of the endowment property, (2) with the executive administration of the Institute itself, and (3) with the decision of such general questions as may call for settlement from time to time, (c) for defining the powers and duties of the governing body and of the Committees in question, (d) for reference of certain questions to an advisory Committee of the Royal Society or, in the event of its being found impossible to arrange for the formation of such a Committee, then to such other scientific authority as the Government of India, after consultation with the Council, may appoint for the purpose. (8) The Government of India will address the Mysore State on the subject of action to be taken to transfer the requisite jurisdiction over the site of the Institute. (9) Messrs. Tata should now proceed to submit to the Government of India an application under Section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, annexing to their application a statement of the terms which they desire to be included in the scheme to be settled under Section 5. The statement of terms should deal with matters discussed in this letter and any other points that the applicants may deem essential to the inception and maintenance of the Institute.

With these ample resources at its disposal, the prospects of the Institute may now be looked upon as assured and the occasion is fitting one for the Government of India to explain the policy by which their present action is dictated and the attitude which they purpose to adopt towards its future development. While sympathising cordially with the far reaching aims of its promoters, the Governor-General in Council has no desire to associate himself intimately with the actual administration of the Institute or to claim a determining voice in the settlement of the lines of research to be followed or the method of instruction to be employed. He is indeed ready to assist in furthering by all legitimate means the comprehensive scheme which owes its origin to the generous philanthroy of the late Mr. Tata. But he realises that the result of the experimentthat is now about to be tried will depend less upon the conditions of project itself than upon the character and energy of those who may come forward to take advantage of the facilities for advanced study which it will offer. The Government of India are anxious in no way to interfere with the free growth of whatever forms of intellectual activity and economic enterprise, the Institute may encourage or create, and they will therefore, confine themselves strictly to exercising no more than that degree of influence and control which is justified and indeed rendered obligatory by the liberal grant in aid now promised.

BOXING TOURNAMENT IN BOMBAY.

The tournament promoted by the Yorkshire Regimental Boxing Club was continued on the Oval on Tuesday night, when some excellent exhibitions were again given. Lance-Corporal Hanlon, of the Yorks, who was narrowly defeated after a hard contest on the first day, again beat Private Newman, of the same Regiment after a clever bout. The meeting between Pte. Beecher of the Yorks, and Lce-Corpl Shaw, Suffolks, was a very short affair, the latter going out in the first round. Another brief mill was that between Lce-Corpl. Sales, of the Yorks, and Pte. Thorpe, East Yorks, in which the former won. Lce-Coprl. Carr of the Yorks tried conclusions with A. B. Hall, of H. M. S. Hyacinth, and the seaman was the loser. Lce.-Corpl. Wimbleton put up a good bout with Pte. Batchelor, both of the Yorks, and just gained the verdict, while perhaps the liveliest turn of the evening was that between a couple of novices, Ptes. Hobson and McGill, both Yorks men. An extra round had to be fought before the latter gained the decision.

There was a large attendance for the close of the tournament last night when the feature of the programme was a fifteen round contest for a purse of Rs. 500 (catch weights) between Harry Powell, late of the Yorkshire Regiment, and Sergeant Henry of the Connaughts. Powell has a record which includes the championship of India 1901 and 1902, the Punjab-Bengal Championship 1900 and has beaten Tulley Delaney, Brophy Lamphier and many others. Up to last night he had only once suffered defeat. Sergeant Henry won the All India Heavies Championship at Secunderabad last year. Before the encounter between these men came off, there were several minor events. The middle weight competition begun on Monday night was concluded, Br. Jones No. 76 Coy. R. G. A. and Gr. Kemp 18th Battery R. F. A. meeting in the final. The former was given the verdict Kemp being disqualified in the second round. In a five round novice contest Hobson won against McGill on points. A six round contest between Lance Corporal Hanlon and Signal Yeoman Cross of the Hyacinth gave the former no trouble, the sailor making a very poor exhibition. In another six round contest Gr. Imball, 40th Battery, beat Lce.-Corpl. Sailes after an extra round. The big event of the programme did not come up to expectations and did not last long. When the men faced each other Sergeant Henry was clearly in much the better condition. In the second round the men warmed to their work and Henry getting in a knock out blow on the side, Powell was counted out, failing to rise even in response to calls from the audience. The speedy termination of the fight created a surprise, but there was applause when Sergeant Henry was formally declared the winner.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

A Victor Hugo Revival.

NEW SIGNS IN FRENCH DRAMA.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, FEB. 10.

Victor Hugo's or fine drama "Angelo" was revived at the Theatre Sarah Bernhard on Tuesday evening. Special interest attached to the performance by reason of the fact that the play has not been seen in France for fifty years. When its gifted author went into exile the play went into exile, too, from the Comedie Francaise, where it was being played at the moment, and may be said not to have re-emerged until this moment. There is naturally a fine antique flavour about "Angelo" but it has the full beauty of other of Hugo's plays. Its construction shows the master's hand, and its movement is as rapid as any modern composition. "Angelo" is the Podesta of Padua, in the middle of the sixteenth century, at the time when it was a tributary to Venice. The Podesta, or Governor, was subject to the famous Council of Ten, who, under the Doge, ruled the affairs of that wonderful State. "Angelo" had for wife Catarina, and for favourite La Tisbe. The play is full of intrigue and sub-intrigue The main plot centres about the fact that the lawful wife and the mistress of the ruler of Padua are in love with the same man, a Prince of ancient family named Rodolfo. In the wife's case the affection has been quite innocent, and has continued on a platonic basis for some years. The threads bcome crossed when Homodei, sent to spy upon the Governor by the Superior Council of Venice, begins to take a hand in the game. By feigning sleep and a "naivete" which he by no means possesses when in the presence of the different personages of the drama, he contrives to get possession of their secrets. Once having this power, he begins to act.

Rodolfo is introduced into the palace of the Podesta, and is placed in a perilous position. as well as one compromising to Catarina. La Tisbe, by the same agency, is also introduced into the private apartment of the Governor's wife. She has her suspicions aroused, and taunts Catarina with having a lover The scene between the two women, La Tisbe and Catarina, played by Mme. Sarah. Bernhardt and Mme. Blanche Duprene, is particularly thrilling. Finally, Angelo himself arrives, utterly surprised at this midnight meeting ; La Tisbe, however, resolves, notwithstanding that she has an ill-defined kind of jealousy for the woman, to save Catarina and her lover, who has not revealed himself. The husband, himself, eventually succeeds in learning of the clandestine meeting between his wife and the young Prince. He resolves that the latter shall die by poison. Again, La Tisbe though now no longer under any doubt as to the identity of the man who loves Catarina, resolves to save her rival. She "doctors" the poison so that it becomes harmless ; it is La Tisbe herself who dies, stabbed by the man whom she loves, in fury at the thought that she has been instrumental in the supposed death of Catarina. La Tisbe, noble in her death, states the plans that she has made for the safety of the lovers from the wrath of the Podesta. It will be seen that the play is full of dramatic situations. It gives Sarah Bernhardt great opportunities, and she once proves how superb is her command of her art, how eternally youthful she is, and how fascinatingly womanly and natural. M. Des Jardins is successful in the title-part. It is altogether a noteworthy revival.

It is a long skip from Shakspeare to a farcical comedy with a motor-car in it, but M. Antoine has accomplished it without turning a hair. One is bound to say that with so perfect an artist every form of dramatic endeavour seems to be in place. M, Antoine has wrestled with the national bard of England manfully, and, on the whole, successfully, and now, a little wearied, it may be, and, certainly, a little worsted in pocket, he turns to the lighter forms of comedy to fill the bill. The new play is entitled L'Amourette, and owns as author M. Pierre Veber, dramatic critic of the Paris edition of the "New York Herald." Though M. Veber has not, I believe, mastered the idiom he has become penetrated with the spirit of Anglo-Saxonism, consequently he has written his latest play with one eye on Paris and the other on New York. The American rights have already been secured. Is it not farther proof of the American invasion when Paris playwrights write for the trans-Atlantic stage ? But of the play. It concerns a motor-car. That is the central theme. Two young persons, naturally of different sexes, are in the motor-car, fleeing from an obdurate parent. A gendarme, whose pigsty has been devastated by an automobilist, and who swears eternal vengeance on all burners of petrol, acts unwittingly in the cause of the father. The runaway pair are arrested, and fate, in the person of the same gendarme, brings thither the father and his faithful friend and counsellor, one Maingaud played by M. Antoine.

In an ordinary way, dramas of this kind stop here with reconciliations and wedding-bells, but this brought us only to the end of Act 2. One was curious to see what M. Veber would do with the third act. He has found quite a new "truc." The pair instead of marrying, as they ought to do in all well-regulated plots, found they were not suited to one another. A sort of exchange is effected, whereby the hero marries the heroine's sister and the heroine the hero's friend. Stated in this bald way, it does not perhaps commend itself as a nice arrangement, but M. Veber manages it with due regard for our feelings. By the way, our author is a desparate innovator. Generally, there is nothing so serious as the process of love making on the French stage. M. Veber, with almost criminal frivolity, makes the young man, at the moment of his declaration, seize the lady's little dog, instead of her own fair person and —implant upon the little beast's head the first amatory kiss. It is very shocking, but the audience take it very kindly. L'Amourette is a rollicking, jovial little play from the start to finish, brimming over with fun and good humour. An amusing figure is the gendarme. Such a play is built for success not only on the Boulevards but in the Strand.

The Ministerial House, swept and garnished, will continue business as usual. M. Rouvier is a junior partner in the firm. He knows the secrets, and he is familiar to the customers. But he possesses more of the "suaviter in modo," more adaptability, more business acumen, indeed, than the ex-priest Combes. Whilst the law does not offer any insuperable difficulties to the priestly schoolmaster to unfrock himself—the Court of Cassation having simply stipulated that the change shall not take place in the village in which the proposed layman has been known as a cleric, which simply means that he has to go to the next village—there is always the money question to be considered. The property of the brotherhoods having been dissipated, no funds exist forthe conduct of the free Christian schools. In certain districts lay societies have been formed which have maintained practically the same personnel in the schools, the "soutane" being exchanged for the garments of every day life ; but necessarily this is the exception. The convent schools in Paris, which made special appeal to the bourgeoisie, have crossed the Channel and established themselves in the South of England ; in their place have sprung up private schools, conducted by certificated principals and their staffs ; but enterprises of that sort rarely succeed in France, and it is likely that many of these new academies will be eventually superseded even in the case of the daughters of most devout mothers, by the girls' "lycee." The influence of this change is already being felt.

A proposition before Parliament gives the monopoly of education into the hands of the State. Thus would the ex-priest be debarred from teaching in the schools, as presumably there would be no place for him in the cosmos of a State system. The substitution of the State for the Church in the education of the people will unquestionably mean a large expenditure of public money for the provision of school-places, and something like three millions sterling will have to be provided for before the year is much older. This is the position of the school question—a mere adjunct of that wider problem of Church and State. Seperation must come sooner or later. Every prominent observer of the situation acknowledges it. But the time is not yet ripe, and the present Prime Minister will doubtless take care that it is not introduced this side of the Dissolution. There remains the income tax. Now M. Rouvier is a financier. He knows the impossibilities of an equitable measure of the sort in France. The traditional "bas de laine" of the peasant is just one of those money-boxes which defy the schedule. A man might have a million of francs on deposit in bearer securities, but he could defy the tax-gatherer to prove it. Such a measure would mean a great exodus of capital from France—the mere threat of it has had that effect.

Whenever public opinion is agitated by any untoward circumstance, there is always the practical joker, mischievous and idiotic, to add to the general confusion and nervousness. Thus, the supposed Anarchist outrage has been followed by the discovery of bogus bombs in various parts of the city. The first was found in the Avenue de l'Opera, hard by the residence of a Russian police agent ; the last at the base of the wall surrounding the palace of the President. In both cases it was a mere hoax, the "bomb" being a disused tin filled with a harmless substance. Ten years ago, Paris was really alarmed by an outbreak of Anarchist activity. Those were the days of Ravachol and Henry. Bombs were thrown in the Cafe Terminus at the Gare St Lazare and in the Restaurant "Very," in the quarter of the Chateau d'Eau. The assassination of Present Carnot by Cassini seemed to have lighted a train of Anarchist plots. Their authors were executed, and the police acted with great vigour in respect of the accomplices. It is difficult to affix a meaning to this latest manifestation—if it has any at all. Yet it is significant that—anti Russian feeling is developing. Tolstoy's Resurrection is to be taken off at the Porte St. Martin on account of the demonstrations which have taken place at each representation.

Now that the battle of the theatre hat has been fought and won, it is the moment to look around and count the advantages of victory. Go into any theatre and you will be struck with the improvement in the appearance of the auditorium. In place of monstrous creations of lace and feathers balanced upon the feminine head, are diminutive caps nestling among the tresses, or mere bows of ribbon harmonising with the colour of the hair. Ornaments and costly jewels gleam and sparkle above fair brows, and the fashion has a brilliance and picturesqueness that belonged never to the old-time massive style of hat. It is hardly to be expected that all the "modistes" should appreciate the change—many do not. But the coiffeurs are delighted ; it has meant the revival of old and elaborate forms of dressing the hair. The jewellers, likewise, derive benefit from a mode which lends itself to pearls and diamonds. Whilst the controversy was at its height, Mme. Jeanne Granier, whose "gamminerie" and "entrain" in comedy have caused some people to place her as high as Rejane, made a suggestion. Said she: Why not separate the sexes, the men on the right hand and the women on the left, as they do in Catholic chapels! It is an original idea, but I can hardly imagine its popularity. How awkward, for instance for the wife to shout across that "aisle" her criticism of the lady's costume in front to a half-wakeful husband. And to insist on silence would spoil her evening's entertainment.

Whilst in the high political world Anglo-German relations, and in the Parliamentary world the attitude of the Government towards the Church are matters of great moment, the theatres and "all that in them is" have their burning topic likewise. It is the question of Antoine and the Odeon. For the last few days it has been discussed with great animation, partly, no doubt, because we are "making time" in affairs of greater importance. The Odeon, being the second national theatre, is called upon to play a significant "role" in French drama. It is the conserver of traditions and the nursery of the actor and actress destined, in later years, to become the Mounet-Sullys and the Sarah Bernhardts of the stage. Now there is a strong pro-Antoine party which calls aloud for the appointment of this great artist to the post of director of the Odeon. For these forward stalwarts the house on the left bank is merely resting upon its laurels, and is neglecting, the weightier matters of strong and new drama. There may be a certain truth in the suggestion that the Odeon is content merely to play second fiddle to the house of Moliere, but it is certainly open to question if M. Antoine is exactly the ideal "chief" for this subsidiary theatre.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer Arabia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bickford Surg, B A
Bull Mr G
Clapperton, Miss
Curzon Lady and 3 children
Clifton Mugg, Sub-Lieut
Clerk, Mrs H E
Dunnett Mr W
Dalal, Mr K K
Dobbie, Mr J
Dixon, Miss
English Mr L W
Fraser, Miss
Garnett, Mr S
Hodge, Miss G
Halliday, Mr J
Heycock, Lieut C C
Johns, Mrs
Kyle, Miss
Lehmann, Mrs and 2 children
Muirdem, Mr A
Mannin, Mr H
Mayo Miss H M
Romanes, Mr and Mrs G E
Skeivis, Mr and Mrs B
Skeivis, Miss
Smith, Miss S
Tate, Lieut-Col A E
Tate, Master

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allen, Mr and Mrs C T
Buchanan, Lieut C G
Clark, Mrs H E
Cunningham, Sir W E D and Lady
Doola, Mr M
Gledstanes, Lieut
Gardner Mr A E
Hope, Two Misses
Hammick, Mrs
Hanney, Mr A L
Hegardy, Mr G W K
Higgins, Mr S G
Johnson, Lieut-Col E E and Mrs
Kirkpatrick, Lieut H C
Laidlaw, Mr and Mrs and infant
Langlands Mr C
Lurion, Mr F
Miller, Mrs
Meredith, Mrs
McLachlan, Mr T W
O'Conor Miss
Proctor, Rev and Mrs W G and 3 children
Petrie, Major R
Philip, Mr W A
Pickering, Mr S G
Roye, Mr C L
Schwarze, Mr P
Steele, Lieut-Col
Smith, Two Misses
Trevor, Hon A Hill
Taylor, Mr J L
Ure, Mr and Mrs W
Wood, Mr W H
Wood, Mrs C
Wodehouse, Mr E A
Wilson, Mr R R

FROM BRINDISI.

Clive Coates, Lt E
Cubitt, Miss E G
Garrett Miss R
Hauptli, Mr and Mrs J
Hauptli, Miss
Kenyon, Mr
Pope, Mr R R
Phibbs Major and Mrs
Robertson, Mr J R

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SOUDAN.

THE hired transport Soudan, Captain S. D. Lockyer, sailed yesterday for Southampton, with details consisting of 31 officers, 19 ladies and 18 children, 16 warrant officers, 17 women, and 36 children, 992 non-commissioned officers, and men, 54 women, and 89 children. 19 prisoners, and 5 insanes The following are the names of the officers :—

Lt-Col W J Baker R A M C
Major J H Goodwyn wife and 2 children, Welsh Regt
Major E M Morphew and wife and child R A M C
Major J D Alexander R A M C
Capt E C Wren Devon Regt
Capt E C P Bridges S Stafford
Capt C A Carruthers wife and 2 child S Stafford
Capt Lubbock R E
Capt H M Morton and wife R A M C
Capt G Poyston Pigyot Northampton Regt
Capt R C Moore A V D
Capt F A Bruel and wife Gloucester Regt
Capt F J Potter R A M C
Capt Sallyflool 3rd Rifle
Lieut W A Fellerstonaugh 8th Cav
Lieut A B Skinner 5th Cav
Lieut Somerville 3rd Brigade
Lieut C P Rowley 104th R G A
Lieut E G J Byrne 104th Rifles
Lieut G E C Underhill 62nd Punjabis
Lieut G A Jolly I M S.
Lieut C H Tyrrell 25th Punjabis
Lieut W N J Rynes
Lieut H B Stevenson 2nd Rajputs
2nd Lt T J Uzielli Nl Lane Regt
2nd Lt R G Legge Devons Regt
2nd J N Kidd Carabineer
2nd Lt Jones Vaughan 3rd Rifle Brigade
2nd Lt V Bromley Essex Regt
2nd Lt H C Fielding Rl Sussex Regt
Son of Capt Greer York Regt
Wife of Capt M H Henderson and child 28th L Cavy
Wife of Lieut Watts and child Staff
Wife of Rdg Mr St George and 5 children R F A
Wife of Capt Northeth and child S and T Corps
Widow of late Capt Tapsell R List
Daughter of late Lt Fox Ordnance
Wife of Capt Clarke and infant Ord Dept
Wife of Capt Stewart 116th Marathas
Sister of Capt Morton R A M C
Sister of Major Alexander
Wife of Capt Rolland R E
Wife of Lt Colly R I M S
Wife of Capt Drake and 2 children R F A
Widow of Lt Walker and 2 infants 27 Cav

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting, of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, was held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, presided and amongst those present were :—Messrs Marshall Reid, C. I. E. (Bombay Company Ld.) H. E. E. Procter, (Messrs Killick Nixon and Co) S. M. Moses (Messrs David Sassoon and Co) Y. Matsuo (Yokohama Specie Bank Ld.) J. Fairclough (Messrs Ewart Latham and Co) F. W. Bickel (Messrs Volkart Bros) D. M. Inglis (Messrs Finlay Muir and Co) Colonel H. D. Olivier, R. E. (Agent, B. B. and C I Ry.) C. H. B. Forbes (Messrs C. H. B. Forbes and Co.) James N. Graham, Donald N. Graham, J. St. John Graham, (Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.) A. Zygouras (Messrs Ralli Bros.) E. Scarpa (Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company) N. S. Glazebrook (Messrs Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.) H. C. Wright (Messrs Wallace and Co.) Vijbucandas Atmaram (Messrs Narandas Rajaram and Co.) James Begbie (Bank of Bombay) C. B. Lynch (Messrs Craigie Lynch and Owen) H. Blascheck (Messrs A. Blascheck and Co) R. A. Willis (Messrs Marsland Price and Co) W. F. Hamilton (Messrs Shepherd and Co.) Frank Ritchie (Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company) C. A. Russ (William M. Bell) F. C. Macrae (Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co) O. Meyer (Messrs Gaddum and Co.) D. H. Glade (Messrs Glade and Co.) George Miller (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China) E. Comber (Messrs Lyon and Co.) A. M. Monteath (Messrs Mackenzie and Co.) T. Kusumoto (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) V. Milward Basen (Messrs Samuel Fitz and Co.) J. S. Wardlaw Milne (Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.) Percy Clare (Messrs Kahn and Kahn) P. F. Arnot (Messrs J. A. Begbie and Co.) F. T. Rickards (Dr. Agent G. I. P. Ry.) and Mr. C. J. Michael, Acting Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report, said : Gentlemen,—I submit for your approval a report of the work done by your Committee during the past year and a statement of accounts to 31st December. Before reviewing this report, I would refer for a few moments to various matters which deserve notice as being of special interest to this Chamber. And firstly as regards the official world, we have lately said good bye to Sir E. Law, who for several years has controlled the finances of this country and in him as was pointed out at the Calcutta Conference, Indian commerce has lost a sympathetic friend. We in Bombay are much indebted to Sir Edward for his frequent visits to this City which we feel have been of great service to the trading community of Western India. Then there is the appointment that has lately been made of a Minister for Industry and Commerce and in the Hon'ble Mr. Hewitt, I believe a man has been found who will take a keen interest in the work of his office. To this department, two well-known Bombay men have just been appointed, Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., our very able Municipal Commissioner whose departure from our midst, I very much regret, and Mr. F. Noel-Paton, the late Secretary of this Chamber. Mr. Paton left Bombay only last week, and I would now bear testimony to the very great interest, he always took in the work of this Chamber during the 6 1-2 years, he acted as Secretary and to the great ability with which he has always drawn up the Annual Report, the one now in your hands being no exception to the rule. I wish Mr. Paton every success in his new work and from his transfer and from that of Mr. Harvey, we have at any rate this satisfaction that Bombay will always have good friends at Head-quarters, and as the Department is for Industry and Commerce and therefore one with which we shall be in constant communication, it is good to think that there will be two men at any rate who thoroughly understand and appreciate the aspirations of mercantile Bombay. Then there is the new Railway Board from which at its inception so much was expected and if results come up to the anticipations formed some months back, we shall have cause to thank Mr. Robertson for the suggestion he made after visiting this country a few years ago. We shall watch the work of this new Board with great interest and the steps that must be taken to put the system of Railway Administration in this country on a less cumbersome footing than at present. The next point I would touch on is the Conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce, the first of its kind which was held in Calcutta early in January. That it was a successful Conference is, I believe, generally admitted, and on account of its success and of the undoubted advantages obtained by representatives of the various Chambers meeting together, a second Conference will no doubt be held at no very distant date. The opportunity such Conferences afford of discussing important questions with Chambers far apart from one another widens our sympathies and enables us to take a breader and therefore a more correct view of many difficult problems. I do not propose to deal with all the subjects that were discussed as a full record of the proceedings will shortly be distributed, but perhaps the most important for this Chamber were the Administration of Civil Justice, Agricultural Development and the question of a remedy for the Intentional Short Reeling of Yarns for local consumption.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The first of these was very exhaustively dealt with and a strong opinion was held by the representatives of all Chambers present that the Administration of Civil Justice in this country is not keeping pace with its commercial and material development. It was not only with the Chief Courts in the Presidency Towns and elsewhere that dissatisfaction was expressed, but with the Mofussil Courts also and it was felt that something should promptly be done to secure for commerce all over the country that quick administration of justice which is so very necessary. It was felt as hardly less than scandalous that in Courts in trading centres up-country, simple disputes should sometimes be allowed to drag on for two or even three years. All such cases which must crop up every season should certainly be settled before the next season commences and if those who have the handling of these cases were in some districts less dilatory in their methods and less disposed to listen to every trifling objection that our legal system unfortunately allows ; and if probably the work that has to be done in these Courts was of a less varied description, the administration of civil justice in the districts would probably be more satisfactory As regards the High Courts, it was felt that in the Presidency towns commerce is entitled to a Court or Division of its own presided over by judges thoroughly experienced in the work. Such a Court has existed in Calcutta for some time and is most satisfactory, and in the resolution that was unanimously adopted the Conference called on the Government of India to provide such Courts or Divisions in Bombay, Madras and Allahabad and asked further that additional judges of special training, in commercial causes be appointed for the Courts of Sind Ceylon and the Punjab. We know very well that the right men can be found for such Courts if Government will only take the trouble to look for them and as strong men in our Civil Courts must always be the desire of the Commercial community we welcome every effort that is made by those in authority, however radical it may be, to put the right men on to the Bench. The question of Agricultural Development was very aply dealt with and as Mr. Marshall Reid will probably have something to say on the subject I will leave the matter to him, This is a question however in which we must all take the greatest interest, for our foreign trade depends on the agricultural development of the country and if in this we do not keep pace with the times it may be difficult for us to successfully compete hereafter in foreign markets. On this side of India we welcome the effort now about to made by Government to improve cotton cultivation. The selection of good fields in different districts for seed is an eminently practical one and if Government will supply a sufficient number of experienced men for the purpose and will sell the seed at first at prices which the farmer will be glad to pay we shall soon see, I think, an improvement in the cotton produced in our districts and this will not only be of great benefit to our Mills, but will help us in our export trade to foreign countries.

SHORT REELING.

As regards the fraudulent short Reeling of Yarns for local consumption after an animated debate the Conference passed an unanimous resolution in which the attention of Government was called to the system of short reeling now carried on in some of our Mills and requested that steps might be taken forthwith to put a stop to this "reprehensible practice." After the rather inconclusive replies sent in by some Chambers to Government when asked for an opinion on this question some months ago, it was refreshing to find that the delegates from all Chambers strongly condemned the practice of short reeling as contrary to the best interests of honest spinners and of the import trade ; and I can only express the hope that the strong position that has always been taken up on this question by this Chamber is now likely to bear fruit and that with such limitations as may be considered advisable to suit the conditions under which spinning is carried on in this country, the law will be enforced against those who systematically and intentionally short reel for local consumption. At the same time, I may say that this Chamber has never favoured a suggestion which was rather strongly urged in Calcutta that Government should arrange for regular inspection of machinery, our point having always been that the law as it stands, modified it may be on the lines suggested by the Commission which considered the question a short time ago is sufficient to cope with the evil if worked with energy, and two or three prosecutions would probably put an end to this objectionable practice. The Income Tax was another matter dealt with by the Conference and I only refer to the subject now to emphasize the fact that the delegates of all the Chambers shared the view that is, I know, strongly held in this town and Presidency that the Government of India are really pledged to the removal of this tax now that being no longer hampered by a steadily falling exchange, the revenue of the country is well in excess of the normal expenditure. That the tax is very unpopular and that it is unfair in its incidence no one can deny, and if it had not been that at the time of its re-imposition in 1886, there was a tacit understanding that when the finances of the country improved the tax would be removed, its re-imposition would not have been agreed to without the strongest protest. It was shown at the Conference that until the minimum was raised to Rs. 1,000 the average income of 85 per cent of these assessed was only £52, and I can supplement this by stating that for the year 1903-04 out of 231,000 assessees the average income of 159,000 or of 68 per cent. whose earnings did not exceed Rs. 2,000 per annum was only Rs. 1,186 or under £80. Another point strongly urged by this Chamber in Calcutta was that if the tax remains, it should be levied for business purposes on a 3 years average as payment on the result of each year's working is not fair to the trading community as was long ago recognised in England.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

And now as regards the work of your Committee. The year in Bombay has been one of considerable progress. A contract has been given out by the Port Toustees for a large new Dock on which preparatory work has now being going on for some months. The Dock railway has also been receiving close attention and work on this will no doubt very shortly be started. The question of a site for the oil tanks was very soon settled on the return from England of the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes who we hope may long remain amongst us as Chairman of the Trust. I am glad to think that about the time the new Dock is ready, the Bulk Oil industry will be located far to the north of the island at a spot near Sewree village suitable in every way for a trade of this kind. A pier on which pipes are to be laid is to be run out to deep water and tank steamers will lie alongside to discharge far removed from the shipping of the Port. The site is conveniently situated for the Railway and with good roads will be well placed in every way. Only the Burma Oil Company will then have tanks near the new business quarter of the town at Mazagon or that is near to the new Cotton Green and Grain go-downs, but their lease will expire a few years after the cotton trade has removed from Colaba and the tanks will then have to be removed to the new land which is now about to be prepared for this trade. As regards the new dock, we must all hope that work will progress rapidly for additional accommodation is already badly needed and steamers must not be delayed. The important question of trooping will, I hope, shortly be settled as the Port Trust have put forward a scheme which must recommend itself to Government on account of its great convenience and of the very moderate cost involved which will enable troop steamers to lie alongside the outer wall of the new dock. Trains in connection will run along the north end i.e. the Carnac Bunder end of the Dock and will connect by the Musjid Bunder sidings, with the G.I.P. main line. The dock railway from the north will not be inconvenienced by this traffic in anyway and this being so, the proposal is one which must be considered very satisfactory by the trade. Early in the year, your Committee was asked for an opinion as regards a suggestion to build a

PUBLIC MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

for the City of Bombay and after carefully considering the matter, a reply was sent favouring the scheme, provided the Museum was maintained as an educational force and there was sufficient money available for this and the other purposes intended both now and hereafter. That Bombay needs a central buildings or set of buildings where many of the Societies now existing could be housed and where many valuable specimens could be kept is, I believe, generally admitted and an art section is also very desirable, but whilst approving the idea as a whole your Committee laid great stress on the point that the work should not be attempted if the expense of erection and of maintenance was likely to starve other more urgent and useful objects. This I consider a very important point, for whilst there is so much to be done in the way—for instance of agricultural and industrial developement—it would be a mistake to divert funds from useful and remunerative works to the erection of a fine set of buildings such as would be necessary if it is decided to carry out the Government idea. In concluding their letter, your Committee remarked "that the annual drain on the resources of Government in keeping up such an institution at its full strength and efficiency will be considerable and the question as to whether the money can be spared without starving and delaying the promotion of other useful objects is one which deserves the most careful consideration" and this point I would again specially emphasize.

RAILWAYS.

A problem always touched on at the Annual Meeting is Railways and our old friend, or I might say our very old friend—the Nagda-Muttra—must once again be brought forward. I am almost ashamed however to have to refer to this line again, but I am compelled on this occasion to express our keen disappointment at the slow progress which is to be made in its construction. This line, as you all know, is a very important one for Bombay trade, it will open up a new district, it will give us a short run to Delhi and it will put us in a much better position as regards our trade with Northern India and it is therefore a railway line we desire and always have desired completed as rapidly as possible. The project stood first in the Government programme of 1897, but was only taken in hand quite recently and when it came to the notice of your Committee a few weeks ago that out of a total of 347 lakhs required for construction only 91 lakhs had been sanctioned for the next three years to carry the line as far as Kotah or a little over one third of the distance, your Committee immediately addressed Government in the matter. The reply we have received is, I regret to say, very far from satisfactory. We are told that owing to heavy expenditure on the G. I. P. Railway, construction work on the Nagda-Muttra must necessarily be slow until more funds are available, but when we know, Gentlemen, that the work of doubling the G. I. P. from Khandwa a Itarsi should have been taken in hand years ago and that because Government would not provide the necessary funds, Bombay trade two seasons back was most seriously inconvenienced and much business was lost we can hardly accept the argument now put forward as a sound one. And when we are also told that before pushing forward schemes in which we are particularly interested, the Bombay Government must consider the needs of other parts of India, I can only say that in the past we have not seen much consideration in other parts of India for the Railway schemes of Bombay. Had such a feeling existed, the improvements on the G. I. P. would have been carried out years ago, but instead nothing really was done until a lot of trade had been lost. Then the work was taken in hand and another important scheme is made to suffer because instead of keeping well ahead of trade requirements Government hung back until improvements were forced upon them. I can only hope that next year I may be able to speak with more encouragement of this new line which we have so persistently urged in recent years, but I fear that the through connexion we so very much desire is likely to be long in coming unless Government quickly realize as we all do in Bombay the great necessity for urgent work and the mistake of locking up a large amount of capital for a number of years, for until the through communication is made, the line cannot really begin to earn money.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The local Railway problem of Bombay has also engaged the attention of your Committee and it is to be hoped that Government will shortly deal with this question as now so many changes are taking place which must affect Bombay in a very marked degree for many years, it is very necessary that this question of local communications should be very carefully considered and arranged. With the removal of the Cotton Green from Colaba to Mazagon, the B. B. and C. I. Railway will carry a largely reduced goods traffic along that portion of its line which runs along the sea face, an area which should long ere this have been opened up for the benefit of the public but your Committee recognised that unless an alternative scheme could be devised to deal with the suburban traffic from North of Grant Road, there is little chance of the sea face being properly opened up as every one has long recognised it should be. The subject is one of great interest and many different views are held, but I believe it is generally felt that along the sea front from the recent reclamation by the Improvement Trust at Colaba to the foot of the Siri Road on Malabar Hill, there should be a carriage drive with wide foot-paths worthy of this City, a riding path, and I would now add a motor road, for as the number of cars increases a separate track in frequented paths will I feel sure become a necessity. If all this could be done and the Railway cleared away, electric trams could be run along the present Queen's Road or on the Railway track and so provide a quick system between Colaba, the Fort and Grant Road. As regard suburban traffic, your Committee were strongly of opinion that everything should be done to encourage people to live outside or to the north of the Island and they realised that unless there are good facilities for transport this can never be. To deprive Bombay of a line along the sea front without giving equal or better facilities elsewhere is out of the question and if the Railway is taken away from the east, it must be put on the west and the nearer to the south of the island, the better, so that people may be induced to leave the City at night instead of crowding in Colaba and around the Apollo Bunder. A suggestion your Committee put forward was for a station for suburban traffic only at or near Elphinstone Circle or even further to the South, and I am glad to know that this idea is approved in many quarters. But as merchants, Gentlemen, we are specially interested in a rapid system of communication between the Fort and the new trade centre at Mazagon, which will shortly be established, and I fear we are not likely to be convinced that electric cars travelling along crowded roads and stopping at various points and at every important street corner will give us that rapid system that is so very necessary for our business. I am glad to think that a scheme is now being planned to bring Trombay into much nearer communication with this City. Your Committee pointed out in their letter that the opening up of Trombay was a matter of rather urgent necessity and if the projected causeway from near Tank Bunder is decided on, a rapid system of communication will be arranged for and this will help to give us that connexion between the business quarters of the Fort and the new Cotton Green and Storage ground and Mazagon which is so very necessary and for which we must all strive. I trust that before long we shall hear that Government have decided to appoint a Commission to consider this question of local communications, and if so, this Chamber must urge that every facility be given to trade upon which the prosperity of this City so largely depends and that every inducement be offered to the public to live at some distance from their work. To carry out a sound system will cost money but it is better to spend freely on a well thought out plan than to fritter money away on doubtful improvements here and there which not being part of a comprehensive scheme are bound sooner or later to be found in some ways unsuitable. This question of local communications has been long before us and the Government that will tackle it and satisfactorily solve it will earn the thanks of the whole community.

INDIA AND PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

On the Fiscal question as propounded by Mr Chamberlain, a policy of protection which will make the rich richer and the poor poorer, I will not detain you as I believe my views on this particular scheme are fairly well known already, but to those who incline to the idea that India might benefit by taking part in a preferential system such as is proposed, I would recommend a study of the views of the Government of India on the question of Preferential Tariffs in their relation to India—a pamphlet published towards the end of 1903. In a well written despatch to the Secretary of State therein printed it is clearly shown that without a system of preferential tariffs, India already enjoys a large probably an exceptionally large, measure of the advantages of the free exchange of imports and exports and that if the matter is regarded exclusively from a economic standpoint, India has something, but not perhaps very much to offer to the Empire, that see has very little to gain in return: and that she has a great deal to lose or to risk. But there is a point in this controversy to which I wish to draw your special attention to-day and that is a dangerous suggestion which is being quitely pushed at home that for the benefit of Great Britain—so it is distinctly stated—India should put a tax on her exports. It was pointed out a short time ago in the London "Times"—a paperby the way which is taking a curiously one-sided view in this controversy—in an article on Indian affairs that India would add to her revenues if she put a tax on her exports to foreign countries and raw cotton was one of the articles mentioned. Well, Gentlemen I have yet to learn that it is wise to put the cart before the horse and I feel sure that any proposal such as I have just mentioned will always meet with uncompromisng opposition from this Chamber. The revenues of India will take very good care of themselves if the foreign export trade of the country is not hampered at this end by traffic regulations, but if the one-sided policy suggested by the writer in the "Times" should be adopted whilst the revenues of the country might grow, the country itself—that is those who live in it will be the sufferers. But as regards our cotton the proposition is an extraordinary one. We all know how difficult it is this season to sell cotton to the Continent and if our trade was hampered with an export duty of say 5 per cent. our present difficulty would be greatly intensified. And would Lancashire with a preference of 5 per cent. betaking a larger supply from Bombay? Not a bit of it. There is as you all know such a large and excellent crop of cotton in America that Lancashire can get all she wants from across the Atlantic, and the Continent is also drawing much more largely from America than is her wont. How then at a time like the present would, a 5 per cent preferential duty on our cotton exports, benefit either Great Britian or India, for after all we out here must consider the question mainly from the point of view of this country? It would simply mean that in order to get rid of our cotton to the Continent, for Lancashire does not want it—prices upcountry would have to be forced down to a lower level and although the proceeds of the tax might add to the Government revenue, the money in the pockets of the people would be correspondingly reduced. I do not think I need say anything more on this extraordinary proposal put forward as I have said as a means whereby India might sacrifice herself for the benefit of the United Kingdom.

COTTON FREIGHTS.

The question of freight on the new densely packed cotton bales was considered by your Committee a few months ago after the matter had been very fully investigated by a strong sub-committee and from the large attendance at a general meeting which was then called to decide the question, it is evident that the subject is one in which the members of this Chamber are very deeply interested. I will not enter into the details on this occasion and only now refer to the matter to state that after the meeting I have referred to, a letter signed by several members of the Chamber was sent in to the Committee requesting that the tonnage scale should be considered with a view to revision as the basis having altered on which such an important item as cotton is shipped, the whole scale should be revised in the general interests of trade and of shipping. Your Committee was unable to accede to this request, but should the matter arise later and a general meeting be again called to consider any further suggestions that may be made it will be necessary for every member of this Chamber who desires to vote to study the question very carefully in all its bearings as being one of very great importance for merchants, shipowners and the trade. As regards trade generally I have not very much to say. Last monsoon was not as good as we should have liked and in some districts crops are deficient, but on the whole the trade of Western India is fairly satisfactory, although it is a pity so far as exports are concerned that our cotton is moving so very slowly. I rejoice however at the prosperity now being enjoyed by our local mills after many years of adverse trade and I hope the profits now being made will be wisely used, husbanded to some extent for a rainy day, for the industry can hardly continue for long on its present prosperous footing. And now for a word as regards our accounts. We began the year with a balance of Rs. 55 0 0 and have ended with Rs. 63,000 and this as we made a profit of Rs. 12 000 in the previous year, must be considered very satisfactory, but it is due of course to large receipts from measurements. Early last month your Committee considered the question from the point of view of a possible reduction in the charge for publications, but as on looking into figures we found that excluding interest on our balance we had only made over the last ten years an average annual profit of Rs. 430 and looking to the probability of much smaller receipts from measurements this season we decided to make no change, but should our balance continue to grow some reduction might fairly be made later on in the charge for publications. One item in the balance sheet I must now draw your attention to, as it requires confirmation by this meeting and that is a sum of Rs. 500 voted by the Committee to your delegates to the Calcutta Conference for expenses. We were advised by our solicitors that under our rules this item could not be voted without the consent of the members in General meeting, and to give your Committee the power to deal with such matters hereafter, I shall later on proposes the resolution noted on the Agenda.

Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E., in seconding the resolution said:—At the general meeting a year ago I felt justified in complaining of the inability of the machinery of the Government of India to deal efficiently with the Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural interests of the country generally and of Bombay in particular. It is therefore especially pleasant on this occasion to be able to acknowledge the earnest and genuine efforts which have been made in the interval to remove this reproach.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

With regard to Agriculture, with which the prosperity of Commerce in this country is so closely identified, the Imperial and Provincial Government are also showing themselves to be in earnest. No public announcement has yet been made on the subject, but the Government of India have fully recognised the importance of Provincial Organisations for the scientific improvement of Agriculture. Our own Government have also, I believe, taken the matter up seriously and we hope their efforts may shortly bear fruit. But though our Government have taken all the steps that may have been possible in the matter, I do not think it is entirely satisfactory that up to now no reply beyond simple acknowledgment should have been given to the Memorial submitted to them some 18 months ago. Unless it is the wish of Government to discourage the assistance and support which the unofficial community may be willing to give them in important matters of this kind, I think they should have made a point of breaking silence long before now and of telling us how far our views were acceptable and had commanded their support and in what respects they differed from us.

COMMERCIAL MISSION TO PERSIA.

In the Chamber's Report now in your hands and in the one of last year, you will find the subject of the Commercial Mission to Persia referred to at some length. An impression seems to prevail that the Mission was undertaken at the request of the Chambers of Commerce and adverse comments have been made on the small support the scheme received from the Chambers of Commerce. The Bombay Chamber has also, I believe, got credit for withdrawing their support from the Mission at the last moment for insufficient reasons. Now, Gentlemen, a reference to our last year's report will show clearly that the proposal emanated from the Government of India in 1903 and though the feeling was not unanimous that the Mission would be of any material value to the trade of Bombay, your Committee decided to give Government every support in their power. A Delegate was secured from among the Members of the Chamber, but as Government were unable to give us any idea of the date on which the Mission would start and as this gentleman could not keep his offer open indefinitely, the opportunity was lost. After a silence of six months we were again addressed by Government on the subject in June, and from then onwards negotiations were made rather difficult because of the fact that they had to be rushed through by telegram owing to the limited time left before the date fixed for the starting of the Mission, and all appoinments and arrangements had to be made in a hurry. Had Government authorized an Officer on this side of India to negotiate personally with the Committee, much time and misunderstanding would have been saved. However as time was so short, we in conjunction with the Millowners Association, and in anticipation of your approval and sanction voted a sum of money for the expenses which we expected to be called upon to pay in connection with our delagation. As no member of the Chamber could be obtained to act as our Delagate, we had to look outside and were fortunate enough to find two qualified Parsee gentlemen prepared to go; but having to employ outsiders involved paying salaries we found that the sum allotted would do no more than cover these salaries and the cost of sample to be purchased. We also realised that in sending two gentlemen whom we had secured from outsides the Chamber, we might be running an indefinite risk and responsibility with regard to their personal safety, which we would not have been called upon to take in the event of one of the members of the Chamber volunteering for the Mission. This risk and responsibility seemed to us to be one which we could under no circumstances undertake on behalf of the Chamber and ourselves and as Government did not agree to accept this responsibility we were reluctantly compelled to withdraw. Goverament did not refer to this all important point in their communique to the press which was telegraphed from Simla on October 17th. The question of the cost of catering was one which we could deal with as we had no funds available, but I do not suppose Government would wish us to believe thatthey would hamper a Mission which they considered important only because their expenses were to be increased by a small percentage. The only other request we made was the obviously important one that a Government Official should be appointed President of the Mission, but if the insurmountable difficulty regarding the responsibility for safe conduct had been got over, I have no doubt this stipulation might have been withdrawn if it could not conveniently be complied with. From what I have said I trust you will see that we did everything in ourpower to support Government in the Mission in which they invited us to co-operate, and that we only receded from it bacause we felt ourselves called upon to decline to accept a responsibility and liability which was entirely bound our powers.

Mr. H. E. E. Proctor in supporting the resolution referred to registration of partnership, Imperial Customs Service and standard time for all India. He said he was glad to see that the proposal regarding registration of partnership was at last being seriously considered by the Government of India and he trusted that an Act would soon be passed. With regard to the Imperial Customs Service he observed that he was sorry to see from the report that the Committee had expressed their approval of the proposals put forward by Government in December 1903. When this Chamber wrote to Government advocating an Imperial Customs service, their principal object was to secure continuity of service and to avoid the constant changes which had hitherto taken place in the office of Collector of Customs. It appeared that the scheme as set forth by Government could not attain the continuity which was the Chamber's principal object in asking for an Imperial Custom Service. He was also sorry to see that the Committee were unable to express approval of adopting a standard time for general purposes all over India.

The resolution for the adoption of the report was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

A VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. S. M. Moses in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the outgoing Committee, said:—The volume of business put through by them during the past year is manifest by the bulky Report that is now before us, and for this they deserve our heartfelt thanks. In addition to this, gentlemen, I will ask you to pass with acclamation a special vote of thanks to our Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and our late Secretary Mr. Noel Paton for taking the trouble of going to Calcutta to represent us in the Chamber of Commerce Conference. They have taken an active and intelligent part in the deliberations of that distinguished assembly. That gathering was an innovation and a very useful one too, which occured to H. E. The Viceroy to bring the representatives of various Chambers of Commerce of India together in order to interchange ideas, and I am sure such meetings from time to time will be fruitful of good result and trust that the conferences will be held annually to consider matters of commercial interest and importance to the trades and industries of this country. Besides this, the Indian Government has created new offices and appointed Mr Harvey, our Municipal Commissioner as Secretary of the New Department of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. F Noel Paton our late Secretary as Director General of Commercial Intelligence. I take it as a great compliment to this city and Chamber that these distinguished posts should be offered to Bombay men, and at the same time I congratulate Government upon such an excellent selection. Although this will be a distinct loss to us, yet we hope we shall derive an indirect benefit by acquiring from them all information regarding statistics of Commerce &c., and the industrial condition of the country, and their advice will be valuable to all commercial firms and Chambers of Commerce of India.

THE MILL INDUSTRY.

After a long spell of adverse years, I am happy to say, that prosperity had at last dawned upon us. It is attributable to some extent to an almost unprecedented large American crop which has caused unusually low prices to prevail for raw cotton added to which is the continuance of a healthy demand for yarn in China due in a measure to the curtailment of production in Japan and smaller shipments from India. It was also greatly supported by the high prices ruling for silver, and the consequent high rates of exchange have enabled merchants to receive more money for their goods. Most of the Bombay mills have sold their productions till the end of this year. Should prices for raw material keep low, (and there seems every probability that they will) then the Mills should undoubtedly show excellent results at the end of 1905.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

We are indebted to Lord Curzon's Government for the great interest evinced of late in the promotion and advancement of industries on which the ultimate salvation of India depends. His Excellency has repeatedly acknowledged in speeches delivered recently in England, the desirability of promoting elementary and technical education in the country which has been hitherto neglected and without which there can be no true and great industrial progress. Capitalists in India are often blamed by our rulers for not embarking their capital on Industrial ventures. Whilst this may be true of India as a whole, I am sure this charge of neglecting industries could not be laid at our door. We have invested crores of rupees in machinery and plant in Western India, and we are ready to invest a great deal more at the first opportunity, but it behoves our rulers to support our efforts by founding and endowing Technical Colleges all throughout India. I must confess that no other Viceroy has done so much to promote the economic interests of India as Lord Curzon. I think the Government of India could not better employ some of its vast surpluses than in promoting elementary and technical education in the land.

POSITION OF SILVER.

Referring to the position of silver he said:—A great demand was prevalent in Manchuria where owing to the War, a large quantity of silver is in circulation, and our Indian Government has also been a constant buyer of silver throughout the year, and I trust they will continue their support by buying after every fall and I even venture to suggest that they should keep in a stock of 2 million sterling worth of bar silver in the vaults of the Mint to provide for case of emergency when there is a scarcity of Rupees in currency to encash Sovereigns. Now that the exchange between India and Europe has been firmly established at 1s. 4d., and there is, no probability of its ever being disturbed, the fact of the closing of the mints to coinage of silver (except the Government) has given them a mastery over exchange, a position from which they cannot be easily dislodged. I respectfully submit that Government should therefore give their valuable support to our trade with the Far East which forms an important part of the exports of India on which the prosperity of the Mill Industry depends. I have no objection to the introduction of gold in small coins in circulation in India if the people were to take to it of their own accord, but I fear there is not much chance of their doing so as they are very conservative in their ideas and cling fondly to silver, as their ancestors have done from time immemorial. Although it is now 11 years since the Mints were first closed, yet, statistics will show what a small quantity of sovereigns are in actual circulation in the interior of India.

(Concluded on page 7.)

ELECTROPLATING,
GILDING
AND
BRONZING

of Cutlery and Drawing Room Ornaments, and Repairs of these articles have been our speciality for over twenty years.

Hundreds of testimonials testify the Brilliancy, Durability and Cheapness of our work.

Write for list of charges to

C. JOST & Co.,
Electroplaters,
Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

Impure Blood

When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two grand medicines in the house; and use them when you first begin to feel poorly. Recovery will be prompt, and serious sickness prevented.

Mr. Fred Pierce, who resides at South Terrace, Adelaide, So. Australia, sends this letter with his photograph:

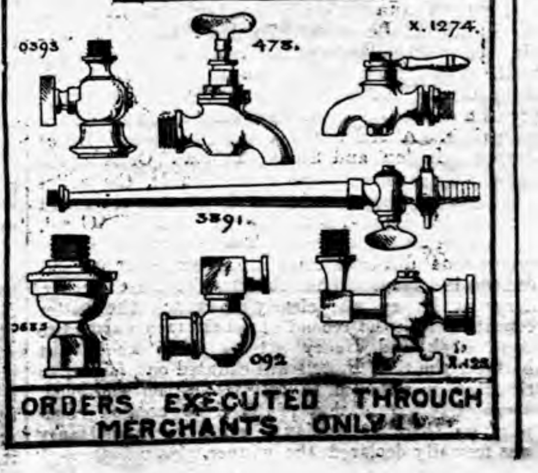
"For some years I have been a boundary rider on some of the far northern sheep and cattle stations. I had severe attacks of indigestion, and my blood would often get very impure. My skin would be covered with blotches, and my general health greatly affected. Whenever these attacks would come I would procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I always found that the Sarsaparilla would quickly purify my blood and strengthen my digestion; while the pills would correct my constipation and biliousness."

ÅYER'S
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

SAML. BOOTH & Co.;
CHEAPSIDE WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF
GAS & WATER
FITTINGS.
CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.



ORDERS EXECUTED THROUGH
MERCHANTS ONLY.

HUNTER'S
Breakfast Bacon
Sliced Ham
HUNTER'S
HAMCO
THE NEW FOOD

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS
are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than
HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.
HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.
MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.
HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, Liverpool & London.

ENO'S A SIMPLE REMEDY
FOR ALL 'FRUIT IMPURITIES
OF THE BLOOD. SALT.'

'It is not too much to say that the merits of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' have been published, tested, and approved, literally from Pole to Pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.'—European Mail.

CAUTION.—See Capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

PEEK, FREAN & Co's
WINE
MIXED
BISCUITS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Concluded from page 6.)

They are simply brought here by the Banks as an exchangeable commodity and a portion of it is exported by Government to purchase silver in order to enable them to encash sovereigns for silver coins in which coin only the people of India would receive payment for goods, as also to adjust exchange in connection with their sales of Council Bills. This system will, I expect, remain so for years to come. Since the trade with Europe has been placed on a sound footing, all those violent fluctuations in Exchange which we used to experience prior to the closing of the Mints, which were elements of uncertainty as to the ultimate realization of our Exports and Imports, have now happily disappeared. In the same manner, I sincerely trust our Government will give our Trade with the Far East, upon which the prosperity of no small portion of His Majesty's subjects depends all the support that lies in their power.

Mr. H. Blaschek seconded the resolution which was agreed to

Mr. H. C. Wright proposed and Mr. N. S. Glazebrook seconded that the following gentlemen be elected members of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1905:—Mr. F. W. Bickel, Mr. J. Fairclough, Mr. Donald N. Graham, Mr. George Miller, Mr. F. T. Rickards, Mr. Frank Ritchie, Mr. A. Zygouras.

The resolution was adopted.

The Chairman moved: That the following be added to the Rules and Regulations of the Chamber:—"The Committee shall have power to authorise the expenditure out of the funds belonging to the Chamber in each and every year of any sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rupees Three Thousand for any purpose or purposes which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Chamber."

Mr. C. H. B. Forbes seconded the proposition which was carried.

On the motion of Mr Fairclough seconded by Mr. Col. H. D. Olivier, it was resolved, that Messrs. Fergusson and Co., be re-elected auditor of the Chamber's Accounts for the year 1905, on the remuneration hitherto paid to them.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Committee of the Chamber covers an unusually large amount of ground. We give extracts referring to some of the more important of the matters dealt with during the year.

In July 1903, the Committee addressed the Government of Bombay suggesting an amendment of the Indian Penal Code in order to bring within the category of the Public Servants, the persons employed by the Chamber for the public measurement of cargo for shipment. Government replied that before attempting legislation, the Government of India must be satisfied that the present law was insufficient. Government, however, were advised that an attempt to bribe a measurer was an offence punishable under Sections 116 and 477A, of the Indian Penal Code, and that until this opinion was proved to be mistaken they could not propose any amendment of the law.

TONNAGE SCALE.

At the instance of various members, repeated tests in the cotton seed article were made to ascertain whether the present tonnage scale in respect of it should be raised. These tests were made on the following dates, with the results shown:—18th March, 12·72 cwts. to the steamer ton, 6th April, 12·12 and 21st April 12·64. Owing to the exceptionally large size of the bags used in the first test, the Committee decided to disregard the measurement of the 18th March. With respect, however, to the second and third tests the Committee do not feel that the results arrived at are such as to justify a change in the tonnage scale, and they have therefore decided to allow the scale to remain as at present—viz., 13 cwts.

COTTON CLASSIFICATION.

Towards the end of 1906, the Chamber addressed the Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India on the classification of various grades customary in the trade. It had been found that the older classification of the Chamber was no longer in accordance with the requirements of the trade; and, at the instance of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, the Committee had revised and altered the grouping of stations as shown in their published returns. In addressing the Director-General of Statistics on the subject, the Committee pointed out that there was an essential difference between the classification observed by Government and by the trade. The Director-General addressed the Director of Land Records an Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, in regard to the matter, and the latter official replied that he had, so far as possible adopted the revised classification of territorial divisions and entered separate estimates for the different varieties suggested by the Chamber.

INCOME TAX.

The Committee having again addressed Government on the subject of the Income Tax. The local Government communicated the following decision:—That the provisions of Section 33 of the Income Tax Act, II of 1886, combined with Section 15 (1) have the effect of permitting the tax to be based either on the profits of the year in which it is assessed or on those of the previous year, whichever are less. That the point was considered in 1886, when the Act was before the Legislative Council and a suggestion was made that the assessment should be based on the average income or profits of a series of years. That a Select Committee to which the papers were referred did not accept this suggestion, and adopted the system now embodied in the Act, which is similar to that followed in the former Act of 1872. It was added that the Government of India had noted the point for further consideration if, and when, the Act should come under amendment hereafter; but that they did not propose to undertake legislation specially to deal with this particular point even if the change suggested should eventually commend itself to local Governments and the Governor-General in Council. The Committee have not taken any further action in the matter. But a Resolution on the subject was brought forward by the Bombay Chamber at the Conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce held in Calcutta in the first week of January.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

In accordance with the recommendation of a Sub-Committee, the Chamber replied to a Government communication under date 26th May, stating that they were in favour of an increase of the invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve from ten to twelve crores, as the position seemed to warrant such an increase. The Committee also favoured the proposed investment being made in sterling securities the stock of gold, which at the time of writing, was not much needed for the purposes of circulation being sufficient for such a purpose. The Committee added that should the Government of India decide on investing in Silver Securities, they would suggest that consideration be shown to the holders of the 3 per cent. loan, and that the investment should be largely made in this Paper.

SILVER CURRENCY.

The Chamber on March 15th was invited to express its opinion in reference to the adequacy of the supply of rupees. A Special Committee which was appointed, agreed with Sir Edward Law that "the real test of shortage of rupees is the existence of the threatening of a difficulty to fulfil the obligation to give on demand rupees in exchange for either notes or gold;" but while they considered that no such difficulty had been shown to have existed, they were uncertain whether the evil of "threatening" of such a difficulty might not be said to have resulted from the failure of Government to take the public into its confidence regarding the precautions adopted. This recommendation that Government should take the public into its confidence in these matters was one of the two main points in the Chamber's letter; and it was acceded to. The other main recommendation of the Committee related to the maintenance of the Gold Reserve Fund. They also endorsed the opinion of the Bank of Bombay that it was desirable to encourage the use of gold coins in India and in discussing the denomination of gold coin most suitable to India, they alluded to the fact that a gold coin of Rs. 5 would be of a size less than a four anna piece. Upon the question of a possible redundancy of Silver Coinage, the Government of India definitely adopted the view stated by this Chamber that such redundancy was impossible under existing conditions. It is thought well to record as a fact what does not seem to be generally known, that the system on which Government, at present, gives a sovereign for Rs. 15 silver, is adopted only under Executive Orders issued by the Comptroller-General. These orders might be withdrawn at any moment; and there is no definite obligation on Government to give gold for silver.

PROPOSED BRONZE AND NICKEL COINAGE.

The question of substituting bronze coins for the copper coinage in use in India engaged the attention of the Government of India in the middle of the year, and the matter was referred to the Chamber by the Government of Bombay. It seemed to the Committee that the substitution of bronze for copper coins would be generally approved; and that, as to the question of weight, in large centres and among intelligent people, the reduction would not be likely to occasion objection. But in the Districts it would, they considered, be advisable to act with caution as the poor people who use the small coins largely are apt to be suspicious; and until the copper and bronze coins had circulated together for some time, it would not perhaps be advisable to withdraw the former. The Committee accordingly addressed Government to this effect. At the same time they called attention to the large quantity of foreign copper coins which are in general circulation, and suggested that they should be withdrawn as rapidly as possible. The Committee also took the opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government the unsatisfactory presentation of the King's head on the present coinage. They were of opinion that if new bronze coins were to be struck an improved design was in every way desirable.

The Government of India also had under consideration during the year a proposal that had been submitted to them for the introduction of a nickel coin of the denomination of one anna. The Committee expressed the opinion that a one-anna piece would probably be very popular in the presidency towns and other large cities and no doubt also in the districts in course of time, but they doubted whether a coin after the style of the one submitted with the King's head would be suitable, seeing that it was not unlike a four-anna piece. On the other hand the perforated coin, being distinctive, in this way was, the Committee considered, much to be preferred, and they accordingly recommended its adoption.

TRADE MARKS REGISTRATION.

In a letter to the Bombay Government, dated 4th November 1903, regarding the proposal to establish a formal Registration of Trade Marks in India, the then Committee stated the dissatisfaction that existed regarding the measure of protection afforded to Trade Marks under the present law was not due to any defect inherent in that law, but to the inordinate delay expense and trouble attending litigation in such cases in the Mofussil Courts. "It is notorious, they added, "that such cases sometimes run for years and cost thousands of pounds." The Bombay Government, in a letter dated 13th May 1904, stated it was difficult to understand how in any case in the mofussil the costs could have come to thousands of pounds, and they desired to be furnished with precise information regarding the nature of the cases referred to. The particular case which the Committee had in mind at the time was what is known as the Amritsar Imitation Case, which involved an expenditure by the plaintiffs of about Rs. 25,000. The Lower Court imposed a fine of Rs. 200 on each of the accused and Rs. 1,000 as costs of prosecution. The High Court of the Punjab however, reduced all this to a fine of Rs. 500 in all, setting aside any compensation to the complainants. In the course of the hearing Mr. Justice Rattigan observed that a fine of Rs. 500 would be amply sufficient to meet the ends of justice. In communicating the above particulars to Government, the Committee added that another Trade Mark Case, which had also been brought to their notice, took twelve and-a-half months to pass the Courts up-country, and the firm concerned had not thought it desirable to take proceedings in other cases where the issue was not absolutely certain on account of the notable delay in the Mofussil Courts.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS SERVICE.

It will be remembered that on the 15th January 1903, this Chamber raised the question of the establishment of an expert Imperial Customs Service for all India. That suggestion was supported by all the maritime Chambers of Commerce in India; and that it was recognised by the Government of India itself as in essence sound was shown by the proposals made by the Government in the last days of the same year for the creation of such a service.

SHORT-REELED YARNS.

The question of instituting prosecutions against persons who intentionally manufacture short reeled yarn for sale in India again came before the Chamber in February 1904. The views of the Chamber were asked by the Government of Bombay regarding the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government of India at the latter end of 1903 to report on the question. The papers were studied by the Committee with interest and they expressed general approval of the recommendations of the Government Committee. Under date 19th October "a Press" Communique was issued by the Finance and Commerce Department stating the consensus of opinion appeared opposed to the acceptance of the recommendations made by the Committee, and the Government of India had, therefore, decided to take no further action in this matter, for the present. In the opinion of your Committee, the action of Government in first taking this matter up and then dropping it for reasons that appeared inadequate, was calculated to bring about an aggravation of the evils whose existence was not doubted. It appeared to them also that the situation so created constituted a menace to the trade in imported yarns, and that the implied official countenance of systematic short-reeling for foreign markets might compel a departure from the stricter practice hitherto ruling among Lancashire Spinners. They therefore instructed their Delegates at the Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce to be held in Calcutta in January to move the following Resolution:—"That this Conference having noted that Government does not intend to enforce the law against short-reeling considers it incumbent on Government to state the steps they propose to take to place imported yarns on the same footing as those made in the country.

IMPORT DUTY ON OIL-SEEDS.

In April 1903 the Committee addressed the Bombay Government in support of a representation which had been made by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce regarding the desirability of excluding from the operation of the Indian Tariff Act all oilseeds imported into British India from Native States. As this produce was practically all immediately exported to Europe, a refund of the Customs Duty, less one-eighth was made. In a letter received from the Government of Bombay, under date 27th January 1904, it was stated that the Government of India preferred to postpone the consideration of the proposal until the land Customs Line had been established on the borders of the Kathiawar States, and until some experience had been obtained as to its effect on the course of the trade between the Bombay Presidency and those States.

SUGAR DUTIES.

During the recent visit to Bombay of Mr. J. A. Robertson, the Director-General of Statistics the Committee discussed with him the question of the Tariff valuations of sugar for Customs Duty purposes, and it was agreed that the Chamber should represent its views in writing. The Committee accordingly addressed Mr. Robertson on 1st December 1904. They pointed out that in several of the Indian Ports, foreign sugar was largely sold at "rupee prices including duty," and that during the last few months considerable quantities of sugar for shipment from Java, Mauritius and Europe during the months of October to March and to a small extent for later months had been sold on this basis. The greater portion of this sugar had been bought and sold by importing merchants some time before the price of sugar rose to its present high level and therefore at values much below those ruling in India at the time of writing. The Committee pointed out that if duty was levied on the basis of the current Indian market rates, it would inflict a serious loss on all those merchants who in the ordinary course of their legitimate business had sold sugar on a "rupee basis including duty." They submitted that the raising of the Tariff Valuations of sugar should be deferred for some months until a considerable proportion of the sugar bought and sold on a lower basis than the current market rates had been imported. The Committee at the same time addressed the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Departments, forwarding a copy of their letter to Mr. Robertson and suggesting an amendment of the Indian Tariff Act, so that an increase of the amount payable as Customs Duty on account of increased Tariff Valuation might be recoverable in the same way as in the case of an increase of the percentage of Customs Duty. A communication was subsequently received from the Director-General of Statistics stating that the Government of India were unable to accept the suggestion that the Tariff valuation should remain unaltered until a considerable portion of the sugar bought and sold on a lower basis than the current market rate had been imported. The Government of India would, however, be prepared to consider the advisability of revising the valuations already fixed if prices fluctuated to a material extent during the course of the year 1905.

INDIAN STAMP ACT AMENDMENT.

The question of the Stamp Duty on Hypothecation of Moveable Property was considered by the Committee in 1902 and again in 1903. During the year the matter again engaged the attention of the Government of India in consequence of the ruling of the Calcutta High Court in the case of the Queen Empress vs. Debendra Krishna Mitter (1900) I. L. R. 27, Cal. 587 to the effect that, unless the whole advance given under an equitable mortgage be made at the time the instrument of hypothecation is executed, the stamp must be that of an ordinary mortgage. This decision imposes a much heavier duty on equitable mortgages than appears to have been intended. The Government of India therefore proposed to amend the act to relieve these instruments from the higher duty, and to place them all on the same footing, the Committee informed Government that the proposed measure met with their approval.

STAMPS ON INSURANCE POLICIES.

On the 25th May 1904, the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, issued under the orders of the Government of India, a Circular in which it was required that Insurance Companies, when sending in Policies to be stamped, should furnish, upon a prescribed form, particulars regarding the (a) Nature of Insurance; (b) Number of Policies; (c) Stamped duty on each Policy; (d) Total Stamp Duty; (e) The amount insured; (f) Remarks. The Chairman pointed out that since Marine Policies are often wanted in a hurry it is the practice of Agents to keep a large supply of stamped forms ready for use but that the new order would make this impossible as the Policies could not be stamped until it was known what was the sum to be assured. The Committee telegraphed to the Government of India urging that the order in question might be suspended until the matter had been fully considered in the light of the facts represented. The Government of India were good enough to comply with the Chamber's request, and in a letter dated 25th June, the Bombay Government intimated that the original instructions had been modified so as to obtain the requisite information in monthly or bi-monthly statements as might suit the convenience of the Agents of Marine Insurance Companies.

CUSTOM HOUSE ORGANISATION.

Representations were made to the Chamber in the early part of the year regarding the practice observed in the levy of fees for the preparation of Customs Passes on those Bank Holidays on which the Custom House is open for urgent work till 2 p.m. It was stated that the fee in question amounted to Rs. 20-8-0 and that when it was paid by the Ship's Agent the single fee covered all the shippers preparing Customs Passes for that ship; but that when the fee was not paid by the Ship's Agent, a separate and additional full fee of Rs. 20-8-0 was levied from each shipper. The Committee in bringing the matter to the notice of the Collector of Customs, under date 14th April, submitted that in cases of the latter kind the fees collected were excessive, and suggested that the fee leviable from each shipper should in future be limited to five rupees. The Collector was however unable to comply with the suggestion.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Towards the end of the year the attention of the Committee was drawn to an announcement that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the construction of a Broad-gauge line from Nagda to the crossing of the Chambal River, a distance of 141 1-2 miles, as part of the Nagda-Muttra Railway. The Committee were disappointed by the estimated yearly provision for the line in question. The Committee, in addressing Government, stated that if so little is to be actually accomplished in the next three years there remained an almost indefinite prospect of serious failures in the transport of goods over the existing lines. This line, they submitted, had been recommended not only on the ground of its opening up the Chambal Valley, but also with a view to its furnishing a direct short route to the North, independent of certain sections of Railway upon which serious difficulties appeared at times to be encountered by traffic destined for Bombay. They also pointed out that if it is a principle in respect of ordinary railways that a work when once begun should be prosecuted without intermission and completed without delay, that principle applied with double force to a line one-half of whose functions were entirely untouched until the last yard had been constructed and the new work had been coupled up with the other systems at both ends.

MARINE SURVEYORS.

As the result of representing that considerable dissatisfaction had been caused by some recent awards by Marine Surveyors working in Bombay with respect to alleged damage to imported goods, from which awards there appeared to be no appeal owing to the fact that the Surveyors were not under the control of any authority. The Committee were of opinion that it would be to the interest of all parties concerned that only such Marine Surveyors should be employed by Shipowners, Merchants and Underwriters as were registered by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to whom there should be a right of appeal against their awards. Proposals on the subject were submitted to the Bombay Underwriters' Association, who stated their Committee were quite in favour of the employment of Surveyors registered by the Chamber. At the same time they did not see how it would be possible to compel consignees to accept an appeal to the Chamber. As the result of further correspondence Committee decided not to proceed further in the matter; but the question has recently been raised afresh by the Underwriters' Association.

DACOITY IN A DESERTED VILLAGE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Govinda Gopal Mang and Raojee Tukaram Chamar, who, were convicted by Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, in December last, of dacoity and were sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

The two appellants and others were tried on a charge framed in the alternative, of dacoity or dishonest receipt or retention of property acquired to their knowledge or belief in a dacoity. On the evidence, the Sessions Judge had no doubt that a dacoity was committed on the night of the 23rd March 1904 at the house of a rich widow named Vithabai, who lived in Patodi in the Jamkhed Taluka. Most inhabitants of the village had gone to live out of the village in fields on account of the prevalence of plague when the offence was committed. Vithabai had engaged two watchmen who generally came to her house at night, and who were present when she was robbed. There were five dacoits, two of whom went up the roof and attacked the watchmen, using sticks and stones, and then compelled Vithabai by threats and blows to disclose where her property was kept. Some ornaments were taken from her person. The accused did not claim the property found with them, and the evidence that it belonged to Vithabai was ample. The property taken was gold and silver ornaments. The boxes and cupboards had been emptied, and some articles were lying scattered about. One of the dacoits took the police and a "panch" to a vacant piece of land, dug the ground near the foot of a mango tree, and took out a bundle, which was found to contain gold and silver ornaments. A small stone had been placed on the spot under which the property had been buried. Another dacoit led the way to a piece of land near his house, in which he dug the ground and took out a bundle containing gold and silver articles, which had been buried near a custard apple tree, not far from a tomb. Later on, he gave up an ear-ring which had been concealed in the ceiling of his hut. A piece of iron was produced which had apparently been used to pick the lock of Vithabai's house. The police went and saw a spot where the spoil taken in the dacoity was supposed to have been divided. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced them each to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction of the two appellants, but reduced the sentence on each to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE CHANDABOHY MADARI KASAI.

Mr. D. B. Binning, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY.

Mr. Jinnah, for the insolvent applied for the usual rule "nisi" for his discharge, which was granted.

RE KALIDAS NATHU SHA.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices to the creditors. His Lordship granted the application.

RE BAWA ISMAIL.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE DOSSA THACKERSEY.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted one month's extension of the interim order.

RE MAHOMEDALI MULLA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave for substituted service on one of the creditors whom he was unable to serve. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Khan Mahomed Elhibix Pathan; Nathalal Chanlulal Ghanchy; Ardasir Bhikajee Dastur; Vali Mahomed Shamjee Khoja; and Meghjee Karamsee Sha and another.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

A memo by the Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust on the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for 1905-06 states that, the general account framed in accordance with Sections 76—78 of the Act shows an estimated net credit of Rs. 4,78,320 which is available to meet current capital expenditure, and is carried forward to the receipt side of the capital account. The income includes a sum of Rs. 6,30,000 which contemplates the payment of the full Municipal contribution under Section 72 of the Act. The revenue from rents and other proceeds of lands vesting in the Board shows a net increase of Rs. 2,51,350 over the forecast of last year. This is due to the accrual of rents from leaseholds, and from rents from acquired properties which will not be demolished in the course of the year.

Taking these items individually the principal differences are accounted for as follows:—Wellington Lines.—There is a net increase of Rs. 2,700, due to the accrual of rents from leaseholds. Hornby Road Plot.—There is a net increase of Rs. 19,600 due to the same cause. Other lands and buildings vesting in the Board.—Under this item there is a large increase of Rs. 2,45,900, partly due, as explained last year to the accrual of rents from leaseholds on the First Nagpada Estate, and largely due to the retention of properties acquired by the Board in connection with Schemes II, III, IV, and VIII, and to the rents expected from the new chawls now under construction by the Board.

Owing to difficulty experienced in preparing the statement prescribed under Section 73 of the Act in respect of the enhancement of rateable values, no payment has yet been made by the Municipality on this account, but it is hoped that a definite understanding will be arrived at in the course of next year, and provision has accordingly been made for an income of Rs. 1,00,000 which, it is thought, will represent the total accumulation due to the Board and payable on 1st December 1905.

EXPENDITURE.

Under General Expenditure. A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been provided for special repairs to the sea wall on the Kennedy Sea Face, and an increase of Rs. 39,130 has been shown under the heading "Other Lands and Buildings to provide for repairs and maintenance of properties acquired and to be acquired in connection with the several schemes of the Board. The provision under "Administrative Offices" is intended to meet the cost of repairs to the building and for painting and colour-washing as well as for Insurance Charges and the cost of Telephones. Capital Account.—Provision has been made for certain increases in the establishments of the Secretary, the Engineer, and the Land Manager's Departments which have recently been sanctioned by the Board. The Capital accounts provides for a total expenditure of Rs. 72,11,330 which it is proposed to meet as follows:—Balance of general account as at 31st March 1905, Rs. 18,65,435, balance of general account for 1905-1906 Rs. 4,78,320, sale proceeds of lands and buildings as at 21st March 1905 Rs. 3,02,400, sale proceeds of lands and buildings for 1905-1906 Rs. 85,700, balance at credit of capital account to 31st March 1904 Rs. 31,78,690, to be met from fresh loan Rs. 13,00,785, total Rs. 72,11,330. It is thought that a fresh loan of Rs. 45 lakhs will be required for the due prosecution of the operations of the Board after meeting the expenditure of the year, and it is anticipated that a balance of Rs. 31,99,215 will remain to be carried forward to meet expenditure in 1906-07.

THE STORY OF A CURRENCY NOTE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which a European named Oliver Wilmot Woodington, an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. McAlpin and Hugget, saddlers and harness makers, stood charged with dishonestly receiving and disposing of a currency note for Rs. 500 knowing the same to have been stolen. Inspector Cauty was in charge of the case. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the defence. The story for the prosecution has already been reported. The accused in his statement to the Court said that one Moonooswamy, who was employed under him, asked him one day whether he would cash a note for Rs. 500 on behalf of a friend of his to whom in belonged, and who had hoarded the money out of many years' savings. Being a native and an illiterate man he found difficulties in cashing it. This man was brought before the accused by Moonooswamy. The accused received the note from Rangaya to cash for him and he went to Messrs. Green's Restaurant at Apollo Bunder, where after making some purchases, he submitted the note to be cashed. He endorsed his name on the back of the note and the note was cashed. After that when Moonooswamy met the accused, the latter told the former that he had cashed the note, but a portion of it, he had spent, and he promised to return him the full amount as soon as he was in receipt of some money, he was then daily expecting from Ceylon. This was consented to, but subsequently Moonooswamy and Rangaya saw him again over the matter and demanded the whole cashed amount. The accused told them to see him later on as he had not yet received the money he expected. The accused said he had now sufficient means to pay off the full amount to Moonooswamy or to his friend Rangaya or deposit the same in Court, if necessary. The accused further submitted that he had no reasons to suspect either Moonooswamy or his friend or distrust their assurances when they handed him over the note to be cashed and he had no dishonest intention, when he used a portion of the proceeds of the note. There was nothing to lead him to doubt that the note was not the property of the person who handed it over to him to be cashed.

The Magistrate in reviewing the evidence in the case said that the only question for him to decide was whether when the accused received Rs. 500 in a currency note from Narsaya Rangaya, he knew or had reason to believe the same to be stolen property or not. He judged the evidence of Narsaya Rangaya and of Moonooswamy as absolutely unreliable for he was satisfied that both of them were trying to minimise their own guilt. The Magistrate accordingly ordered the accused to be discharged.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Western India Lawn-Tennis Challenge Cup Meeting to be held between 13th March and 25th March.

Gentlemen's Singles.

Entrance fee Rs. 10.

Prize, Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, to be held for one year by the winner. Also a special prize, value Rs. 75.

Gentlemen's Doubles.

Entrance fee, Rs. 10 each.

Prize, Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, to be held for one year; and two special prizes, value Rs. 50 each.

Officers of the Army and Navy and Members of recognised Clubs up country who are desirous of entering for the above events, but who are not Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, who will arrange for their being made Honorary Members and will endeavour to arrange accommodation for them during their stay in Bombay.

The best of three sets to decide each match. The scoring will be deuce, vantage, vantage all, game, except in the eleventh game of a set, when deuce, will be called.

Entries close on 11th March.

J. S. MILNE,

Honorary Secretary, Lawn-Tennis, Bombay Gymkhana.

President Manuel Quintana, who has snuffed out the latest revolution in the Argentine, is, of course, not without previous experience of such things. He was Prime Minister in 1893, and had then to deal with the Tucuman "difficulty." He brought that also to a satisfactory conclusion. Tucuman was restored to the fold, but the President of those days refused the general amnesty which the revolutionary leaders asked for, and Dr. Quintana resigned office in consequence. Now, though, he himself is President, and Cordoba has surrendered unconditionally to General Fotheringham. When the Cordoba leaders ask for an amnesty, the President tells them they will be treated with the utmost rigour of the law. So circumstances alter cases. It was, by the way, during Dr. Quintana's term of office as Premier that Jabez Balfour was extradited.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE GREAVES COTTON MILLS.

Annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the James Greaves Mills, the Connaught Mills, and the Empress Spinning and Weaving Companies, Limited were held yesterday afternoon, at their registered offices, in Forbes Street, Fort, Mr. H. R. Greaves presiding.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LD.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, the following twenty-third annual report of the directors for the year ending 31st December last was approved and adopted:—

It stated that the profit and loss account showed loss of Rs. 21,608-11-4 on the 12 months' working. The past year has been a memorable one in the history of the Cotton Spinning Industry, and the great and rapid fluctuations in the value of the raw material and the high prices it reached have been unprecedented since the days of the cotton mania. During the greater part of the year there was no margin on spinning as the China markets did not respond to the advance in cotton. The demand has been almost exclusively for 10s, and the seasonable enquiry for 20s, which usually sets in the autumn, was entirely absent. Although yarn prices are now below the highest point reached, spinning margins on the whole are good. Great care for many months has been taken to improve the quality of the Mill's production; it can be moved freely, and the output is now under contract for several months at remunerative rates.—Owing to adverse margins and the scarcity of suitable cotton, the Mill was entirely closed during the month of January last and only worked four days a week for the following four months; in October a strike of the mill-hands caused a further stoppage and reduced the output for some weeks after work was resumed. The result has been that the Mill ran for 232 days only out of a possible 310. The machinery has been kept in an efficient state of repair and is in good serviceable order. It is proposed to put in an installation of Electric Light at an early date. During the year a vigorous overhaul of all departments of the Mill has been made and the administration improved in many ways. We have to report that fraud of an extremely ingenious and complicated kind was early in the year discovered to have been perpetrated by the late Superintendent of the Mill, Mr. D. C. Athaide, who committed suicide as soon as a warrant for his arrest was issued. A suit was thereupon instituted on behalf of all the Mills against his estate, but after some months a proposal for compromise having been made by his heirs, the directors, after mature consideration and under the advice of the Company's Solicitors, came to the conclusion that it would be to the Company's best interests to settle the case out of Court. We have consequently, made such arrangements as will, it is eventually produce the sum of about Rs. 20,000 to the Company. The following items are made clear by the explanations given against them:—Due by yarn merchants, Rs. 33,487-8-0, since paid in full; National Bank, Rs. 1,25,000, Bank of Bombay, Rs. 75,000, undrawn cash credits with half interest clause forming part of the liabilities of Rs. 5,56,780-7-3 per contra. Having regard to the value of the Mill's property and to the provision already made for depreciation, we do not consider it necessary to set aside any sum this year. We shall ask you to approve of the following transfers to the profit and loss account, which will reduce the adverse balance to Rs. 1,14,259-11-0, namely:—From reserve account, Rs. 76,012-0-10; from machinery renewal account, Rs. 50,000. The meeting approved and confirmed the appointment of Mr. H. A. H. Payne as a director, and re-elected Mr. H. Kreis as a director on the Board. Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225. It was also resolved to send letters of condolence, on behalf of the shareholders, to the families of the late Messrs. E. Spinner, John R. Greaves, Sir George Cotton and Mr. E. R. Smetham, who were directors of the Company for several years.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO., LD.

The motion of the Chairman having been duly seconded it was resolved to adopt the twenty-second report of the directors of this Company for the year ending the 31st last December which stated that the Mill's balance sheet showed loss of Rs. 42,558-12-10 on the 12 months' working. As a result of the compromise with the heirs of the late Mr. C. Athaide, they had made such arrangements as will, it is estimated, eventually produce the sum of about Rs. 16,000 to the Company. The following items are made clear by the explanations given against them:—Due by yarn merchants Rs 1840-15-1, since paid in full; National Bank Rs. 1,50,000 and Bank of Bombay Rs. 1,50,000. Undrawn Cash Credits with half interest Clause forming part of the Liabilities of Rs. 6,55,270-5-4 per contra. Having regard to the value of the Mill's property and to the provision already made for depreciation, we do not consider it necessary to set aside any sum this year. The shareholders were asked to approve of the transfer of Rs. 19,798-9-5 from the Reserve Account in adjustment of this balance on profit and loss account.

The meeting approved and confirmed the appointment of Mr. H. A. H. Payne as a director and re-elected Mr. H. Kreis as a director on the Board. Messrs. Conforth and Mistri were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225. It was also resolved to send letters of condolence on behalf of the shareholders, to the families of the late Messrs. E. Spinner, John R. Greaves, Sir George Cotton and Mr. E. R. Smetham, who were directors of the Company for several years.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.

The meeting approved and adopted the twenty-eighth annual report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, last, which stated that the Mills' Balance Sheet showed a loss of Rs. 76,001-8-8 on the 12 months' working. As a result of the compromise in the Athaide case such arrangements had been made as will, it is estimated, eventually produce the sum of about Rs. 38,000 to the Company.

The item of Rs. 67,700-11-6 representing debts due by Yarn Merchants has since been paid in full. Having regard to the value of the Mills' property and to the provision already made for depreciation the director did not consider it necessary to set aside any sum this year.

The shareholders were asked to approve of the transfer of Rs. 53,131-5-4 from the Reserve Fund to profit and loss account.

The appointment of Mr. H. A. H. Payne as a director was confirmed and Mr. D. Gostling was re-elected a director. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225. It was resolved to send letters of condolence on behalf of the shareholders, to the families of the late Messrs. E. Spinner, John R. Greaves, E. R. Smetham and Sir George Cotton, who were directors of the Company for several years. A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	12	3	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	19	19	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	33	26	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	14	13	22
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	44	34	64
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	9	8	17
G Mahim and Worli ...	7	7	18
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	21
Total ...	138	125	247
Total plague deaths to date...	232,109	234,777	
Same date last year ...	179	148	234

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
63	21

"LOVELY MAN" AND "LOVELY WOMAN."

MR. CROSLAND IN THE COURTS.

In the King's Bench, Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury had before them the case of Crosland v. Farrow and others, which was an action brought by Mr. T. W. H. Crosland, the author of "Lovely Woman," to recover damages for alleged libel against the author, Mr. G. E. Farrow, and Messrs. Skeffington, the publishers of "Lovely Man." The defence was a denial that the words bore the meaning which plaintiff alleged.

The case, as opened by Mr. Powell, was that his client wrote a satire upon women, which numbers of people might object to. The author might have travelled upon the rugged and precipitous path which some did in their writings, but in this case the defendant Mr. Farrow must have gone even further. Plaintiff's book was a great success financially, so defendant thought he might essay another book and make it a skit upon plaintiff's, which might also prove a financial success. Accordingly, some time after plaintiff's "Lovely Woman" came before the world, defendant's "Lovely Man," by "A Crosspatch" (W. E. Farrow), was published, and in it were the following words, of which plaintiff seriously complained: "If all married men were like unto Mr. Crosland, widowhood, one would imagine, would undoubtedly be by far the happier state for their wives." That was an attack upon what Mr. Crosland had alleged—namely that the best thing for women was that they all should be widows. Such a statement (said counsel), which Mr. Farrow wrote and Messrs. Skeffington had published as so-called fair criticism of Mr. Crosland's work, was highly injurious to that gentleman, and ought to be met by substantial damages.

Counsel then called a clerk to plaintiff's solicitor to give evidence as to a former case as to the book "Lovely Woman" in which Mr. Crosland was plaintiff. Witness admitted that the result was a verdict for defendants, and the plaintiff lost on taking the case to the Court of Appeal.

Continuing witness said he thought that Mr. Justice Grantham, in the case referred to, pointed out to the jury that one chapter was indecent or disgraceful, but he deprecated a judge showing a jury parts of a book not referred to in the case. He did not think that Mr. Crosland's view was that when he had a little ready money it was best that he should pop round to the law Courts and have a little action. (Laughter.) He did not know that next to taking his royalties for his books, Mr. Crosland liked popping up in the Law Courts and being cross-examined. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: Not even by Mr. Gill! (Laughter.

Witness: I do not know.

Mr. Gill: As the plaintiff is apparently not going into the box, I must spend some time upon you. Now, your firm wrote a letter to the defendants to the effect that all they required was the suppression of the book, adequate compensation, and costs?—Yes. (Laughter.)

In answer to further questions, witness said he did not read plaintiff's books, and therefore did not know that plaintiff had a great habit and desire in his writings to wish all people dead. (Laughter.)

Witness admitted that he had read in one of Mr. Farrow's books a chapter on lawyers. (Laughter.) He did not know that many celebrated women were condemned in Mr. Crosland's book. He had no time to read client's books—in fact, he read no books at all. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gill then proceeded to read extracts from "Lovely Woman," in which it was said that at ten years of age the female was faithless, spiteful, greedy, merciless, unruly, and illogical, and at twenty the same, only more cunning and more commercial. (Laughter.) Then, again, if loyalty were required, one must not go to a woman for it. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: I see that he says of women that they "reek of Rimmel." What does he mean?

(Laughter.)

Mr. Gill: I do not know. (Laughter.) Later on he says that he does not allow women in his house because they steal things. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: Where did he get this stuff up?

Mr. Gill: At the last trial all I could ascertain from Mr. Crosland was that he was staying at Ramsgate, (Laughter.) I do not want to make a reflection upon Ramsgate, because many respectable people live there."

RUSSIA'S MAN OF THE MOMENT.

M. Witte, President of the Council of Ministers seems to be the one man at St. Petersburg, who has kept his head above the surface during the recent wreck of many reputations. Till the end of last year, he stood avowedly for reform, and the Tsar seemed to favour his policy. Then came the fatal affray on the 22nd of last month, and M. Witte appeared to have sold himself to the reactionary party. Now he has reinstated himself in Imperial favour, and strangely contrived at the same time to recover some of his former hold upon the party of reform and the people at its back. It remains to be seen whether he is staunch in his professions on the side of amelioration, and whether he has influence enough to persuade the Tsar to share his view for any length of time.

Sergius Witte was born in Tiflis and is fifty-six years of age. He spent the major part of his career in railway employment. By dint of intelligence and application he made himself general manager of his line and the president of it was M. Vishnegradsky, the man whom he selected as his model. The latter was called to be Minister of Finance, and procured a Government appointment for his protege. This was refused as being insufficient and the offer was later improved into that of Director of Russian Railways. This he accepted, and he surpassed the example of his master by becoming in turn Minister of Ways and Communications (1892) and Minister of Finance, being succeeded in the latter office by its present holder, M. Kokovtseff. M. Witte, like the tortoise in the fable, seems to win by tenacity and patience against all obstacles.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on next Saturday the 4th March.

A Class Yachts Handicaps Race start at 3 p. m. Course No. 13.

B Class and Tomtit Class Yachts Handicaps Race (amalgamated) for Cups presented by Mr. C. H. Byrne, start at 2-45, p. m. Course No. 11 followed by North Karanja Buoy and back. Distance 10-9. Miles.

Ships Boat Race service Rig start at 2-30 p. m. Course special, from Committee Vessl round Red Channel Buoy W. N. W. of Butcher Island leaving it to Port and back. Distance 7 4 miles.

Entries will be closed on Friday noon.

On the 1st of April, the Royal Garrison Regiment will have ceased to exist. So one loss is made to balance another—five inches off the rifle, five battalions off the Army List. This latter loss will, we are told, represent an economy of half a million a year. The pile of these economies is rolling up, and so is the price which we shall, one day, have to pay for them. The R. G. R. was, not so very long ago, the newest-born of good ideas. More fuss was made over it than over a new cap, or greatcoat, even. Now it may make its epitaph of the distich once occasioned by another premature decease:

> If I was so soon to be done for,
> I wonder what I was begun for—

or, at any rate, the taxpayer may, if he has any wonderment for the ways of W. O. left in him.

In Colonel St. John Fancourt, C. B., late Indian Army, Mr. Rudyard Kipling seems to have found an able advocate for the new Army system which Mr. Kipling, a little while ago, propounded in the similitude of a dream. Colonel Fancourt thinks the time is about ripe for the abolition of the barrack, and for the substitution of drillhalls, and gymnasiums, in its place. Regiments are to "live out," and come in daily for drill. He considers that such an arrangement, however much it might raise the hair of officers of the old school, would no wise affect discipline, while it would enormously increase the popularity of the service, save the millions which it is proposed to spend upon new barracks, and let loose funds for summer camps of instruction. Colonel Fancourt does not go quite so far as the less responsible Rudyard, and provide the regimental restaurant where Mr. Atkins and his family, and his and their friends, can dine together "a la carte." Nor does he say anything about "beefing." But if the barrack goes, the restaurant may come, and "beefing," too.

Cools, Refreshes, Invigorates.

Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared from the CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.

Do not accept substitutes—Worthless imitations made from cheap lemon juice—but insist upon having ROSE'S in the well-known bottles embossed with the lime-fruit.

PURELY PERSONAL.

You cannot meet anybody nowadays, who has any connection whatever with politics, without his asking you the question: "When will the Dissolution come?" In the end one hears this so often that it becomes a perfect weariness to the flesh it almost drives one crazy. This is especially so as nobody can possibly give an answer to such a question expect that nobody—not even Mr. Balfour himself—can tell. It all depends on weather the rank and file of the Unionist Party will take the trouble to come up to the divisions or not. If the Unionists will cut short their luncheons or their dinners; if they will face the chill, February and March nights; if they will always obey the Party Whips—then Mr. Balfour will have his majorities in the divisions; and if Mr. Balfour has his majorities, Mr. Balfour will remain in office for some time longer.

But, then, will the Unionist members give up their coffee and liqueurs and face the bleak nights and make all these sacrifices for the purpose of giving Mr. Balfour his majority? He has immense influence over them; but on the other hand, he leads a broken party; and a big section of it is heart and soul with Mr. Chamberlain and resents very much Mr. Balfour's refusal to go the whole length that Mr. Chamberlain does. This section wants a Dissolution as soon as possible. Everybody has seen a quotation from the speech of Sir George Doughty in which he demanded a General Election in six weeks' time: and how Mr. Chamberlain nodded assent to this proposition. This is not the first time that Mr. Chamberlain has stated his desire for an early appeal to the country. And Mr. Chamberlain has only to ask his friends to be a little slack in their attendance for Mr. Balfour to be placed in a minority almost at once. But then, of course, this would be a strong step to take; and party discipline is so well observed in the Unionist Party that it is doubtful if so extreme a measure would be acted upon.

As I have said, this question of the date of the Dissolution cannot be answered, but one can have one's impressions, and my impression—and, I believe, the prevalent, impression among members of the House of Commons—is that the Dissolution will have to come soon. There are certain situations—so tense and so uncertain that, whatever people do, they cannot be prolonged, and we are face to face with such a situation in the House of Commons to-day. The nearly ninety Unionists who are returning are not going to give themselves trouble; nor are, I believe, the ardent Chamberlainites; and, in short, if the Liberals and the Irish attend in full numbers, Mr. Balfour cannot go on.

I am sorry to see that Sir John Willox is obliged by the state of his health to retire without even waiting for the General Election. It has been known by his friends for some time that he was not in good health; but I thought he might have been able to hold on. He will be missed by many friends, even by many who do not share this political views. Beginning life as a young journalist who had to make his way by his energy and ability, he attained at a comparatively early age, to the position of a great newspaper proprietor, and to the head of the great tobacco firm of Copes. But he never forgot his own struggles and his own poorer professional brethren. It was he who gave to a pension fund of the Institute of Journalists the princely sum of £5,000; and I know by personal experience that a journalist or man of letters who had failed in life could always go to him for aid. Liverpool's representation will be the poorer for the loss of this upright kind-hearted man.

The illness of Princess Victoria came as a surprise to the general public, but her delicate health had been an open secret to her friends and the Court entourage for some time. This princess's devotion to her parents has been often proved, and she has been described as a born peacemaker. In the home circle she is known by the name of "Toria." Princess Victoria is not what is called a sportswoman, but she has a genuine liking for golf, tennis, and cycling. Golf she learned while staying at Overstrand with Lady Hillingdon. At Sandringham she may often be seen riding about the roads on her Beeston Humber bicycle. She is an accomplished needlewoman, embroiders beautifully, and at an exhibition of Home Arts and Industries one of the most admired articles was a cushion worked by Princess Victoria. Reading occupies much of her time, and Browning is said to be her favourite poet. She is as keen a photographer as her mother, Queen Alexandra.

I believe I am (writes a lady reader of "M. A. P.") one of the few people who has ever hindered or restrained that very gentle-seeming, but, in reality, extremely autocratic individual, the present Tsar of Russia in any way, and not been the worse for it. It happened in this way. When he was in Ceylon several years ago, as Tsarevitch, he came to the up-country races at Darrawella, one of the great events of the year in Ceylon. I was the guest of friends in the neighbourhood who had no carriage so my host had one of his bullock-carts cleared out, chairs placed in it, and away we started. When within about a quarter of a mile from the racecourse, a carriage overtook us, and the scarlet liveries, the outriders, and such little etceteras showed it to be that of the Governor, Sir Arthur Havelock, who was accompanied by the heir of all the Romanoffs, his cousin Prince George of Greece, and someone else of importance, whose name I have forgotten. The outriders ordered our bullock-drivers to clear the road, in the lofty manner which is suitable to outriders when addressing such humble individuals as bullock-drivers but it was no use. The road, in fact, was so narrow that there was no where to clear to, not even a convenient precipice over which to fall so as bullocks travel at the rate of about a mile an hour, the future Emperor of the seventh part of the world had willy-nilly, to content himself, and drive at our pace.

I cannot say that Nicholas II. presented a very imposing appearance. The steward of the races happened all to be men of goodly height and fine carriage, and as each of the guests was escorted by two of these able-bodied gentlemen, he presented rather the appearance of a malefactor being led to prison by a couple of powerful policemen; even Prince George, though of fair height, appearing puny in comparison to his escorts. Self-possession did not seem to be the Tsar's strong point, for on some excitable young planter cracking a hunting-whip close to him, he sank back, turning deadly pale, no doubt taking it for a bomb. I asked a friend who, during the Tsarevitch's visit to Ceylon was thrown a good deal with him, whether he was in reality quite so mild as he seemed, and his answer was: "H'm! Well, I don't know about that. I think generally when you scratch a Russian you find a Tartar." However, it must be allowed that in those days he showed a good deal of kindness and consideration to all who paid him any little attention.

Imagine one of Henry Seton Merriman's mysterious cosmopolitan heroes come to life, but instead of occupying the comparatively humble role of a baron, of a count, or of a mere Spanish don, imagine this personage dowered with the almost limitless wealth and prestige attaching to a Russian Grand Duke, between whom and the throne stand only three frail lives—such in the Grand Duke Vladimir about whom so many very unpleasant things have been said and written during the last week in this country. The Grand Duke, who is said to have authorised the recent massacre in St. Petersburg has one great gift, utterly denied by Providence to his nephew Emperor: he not only knows his own mind but he fully believes that whatever he does is the right thing to do. His favourite word, when discussing high politics and past events, is if, If Louis XVI. had fired on the mob marching on Versailles that fatal 5th of October, there would have been no French Revolution. If my father, the Emperor Alexander, had thought of himself rather than of others on his fatal death day, the second bomb would not have touched him. And to these "ifs" there can be no reply.

In contrast to his strange and brutally inexplicable conduct on the terrible Sunday of the petition, it adds another to the problems of human character to think that Vladimir has all those homely virtues which always please the populace—in fact he is exceedingly like his brother, the late Tsar, both in his devotion and fidelity to his stately Grand Duchess, and in his love of his children. The Grand Duke Vladimir, then a splendid looking Royal bachelor of twenty-seven, married Princess Marie, of Maclenburg Strelitz, a royal beauty, aged twenty, some thirty years ago. The esteem and affection in which the Imperial couple are held by their relations and friends were shown on the occasion of their silver wedding, when they received, in addition to the most amazing number of valuable gifts from the Court world, many humble presents from the lower classes in St. Petersburg, including a quaint object presented by the Firemen's Society showing a rescue from fire being effected at a Russian peasent's cottage, the cottage being of silver and the flames of gold. It was this wide popularity which has caused the Grand Duke and Duchess Vladimir to be regarded as formidable rivals to the present Tsar and Tsarina.

Vladimir has shown his love for his children in the great efforts which he and his Grand Duchess have made in order to bring to a happy conclusion their eldest son's romance. The Grand Duke Cyril is known to be passionately in love with his first cousin, Princess Victoria of Coburg, formerly Grand Duchess of Hesse. The Tsar refuses his consent to their union; firstly, because the marriages of first cousinsr are regarded with peculia hostility by the Greek Church; and secondly owing to the fact that Princess Victoria is the divorced wife of the Tsarina's adored only brother. In spite of the fact that the marriage could not be a pleasing one to the young man's parents, they have done all in their power to bring it about, and it is an open secret that their quick mysterious journey to London, last November year had as object that of persuading our Sovereign to use his great influence with the Tsar on behalf of the romantic pair.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.

Gouty Eczema.

Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism. Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

---

LIPTON'S

TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,

are the

MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD

and give

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas, which are represented as "Just as Good."

NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody, is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

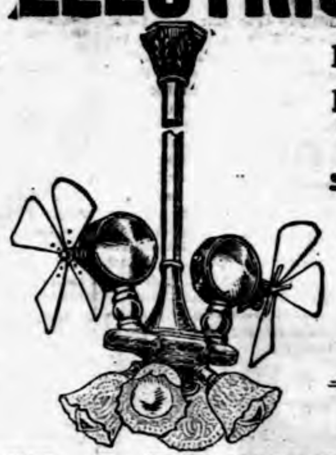
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

THE LATEST IN ELECTRIC FANS



Made for either direct or alternating currents.

Circulates Air in Every Corner of the Room.

REVOLVES . . . HORIZONTALLY.

JUST THE THING

— FOR —

Bungalows, Clubs, Messes, Ships, &c.

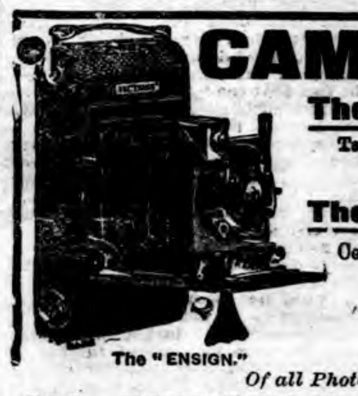
To be obtained only from

BERGTHEIL & YOUNG, 12, Camomile St., LONDON,

And Market Street, MANCHESTER, or their Agents.

Write for New 16-page List showing Everything of the Latest in FANS, ready shortly.

GET OUR PRICES.



The "ENSIGN."

CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.

The "ENSIGN" Cameras.

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼×3¼.

Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

The "SANDERSON" Cameras.

Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work

REGULAR MODEL	PRICES FROM	£6 17 6
TOURIST MODEL	"	£6 10 0
DE LUXE MODEL	"	£10 10 0
ROLL FILM MODEL	"	£6 17 6

Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to

GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C

NO FOOD for BABIES

equals

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

With Milk, upon which it acts as a digestive.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.

Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALITY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

"**AUCTION.**—The name of "**PHOSPHODYNE**" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS.......................... Rs. 13 Crores.

ANNUAL INCOME ...... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine

INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED

PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,

BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.

LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903.................................. £ 16,508,900

Revenue for 1903 .... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 880,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS under all SYSTEMS.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1898.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE **SARSAPARILLA** VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it **THE BEST.**

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

Be sure you get **WILKINSON'S**

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

DRESSELHUYS

DRESSELHUYS Cigars are made in all shapes to suit everyone. But their quality is *the best.*

Dresselhuys

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—
D. T. KEYMER & CO., 1-1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The Remington Typewriter.

By Royal Warrant
To H. M. The King.

Provides prompt, adequate and willing service.
This is what you must have in your office if you desire to increase and extend your business.
A progressive policy is the mainstay of a successful business.
The REMINGTON Typewriter is a progressive Typewriter.
That is why you cannot afford to do without it.

. . Price List and full particulars upon application to . .

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. 00, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
Or to WARDEN & CO., Bombay.

11

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,

Culwell Works, **WOLVERHAMPTON**, Eng.

MAKERS OF **PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,**
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & A B C (5th Edition).

FOR
COUGHS & COLDS
USE

"LINSEED COMPOUND" TRADE MARK OF KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED ANISEED ETC OF 35 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY

"LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English home remedy. It softens hard phlegm, permitting it to be expectorated without strain, soothing the membranes and allaying the irritation so commonly experienced. There is nothing to equal it. Of all Chemists throughout the Empire. Strongly recommended by Medical Men.

Milkmaid

BRAND

Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.

The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

RIGAUD et Cie
PERFUMERS
PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

THE ORIGINAL. **KEARSLEY'S** 100 YEARS' REPUTATION **WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS** THE ORIGINAL.

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in *White Paper Wrappers.* Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

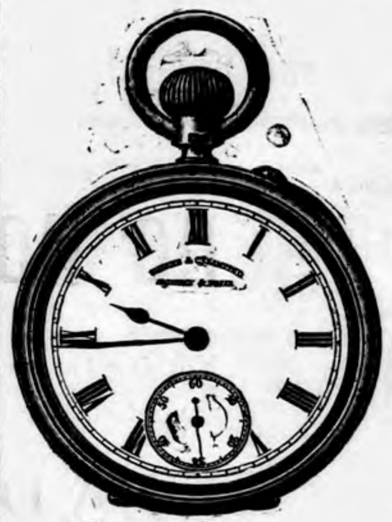
HALL MARKED
ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

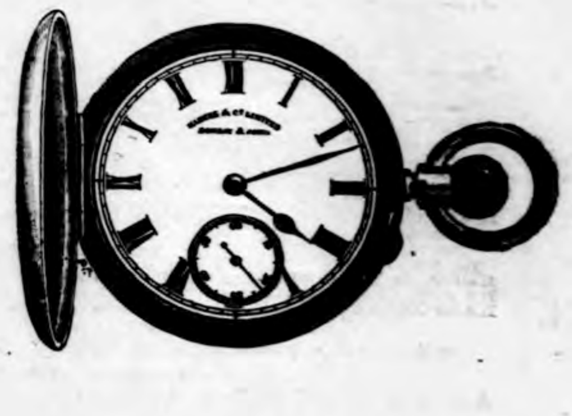
ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES



Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate

GOOD WATCHES

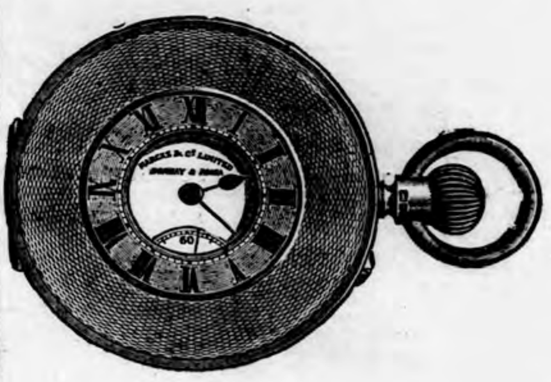


Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, „ 375.

OUR
ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES
can compete in
QUALITY AND PRICE
with any watch on the market.

ENGLISH LEVER

Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring,



Half Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, „ 380.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

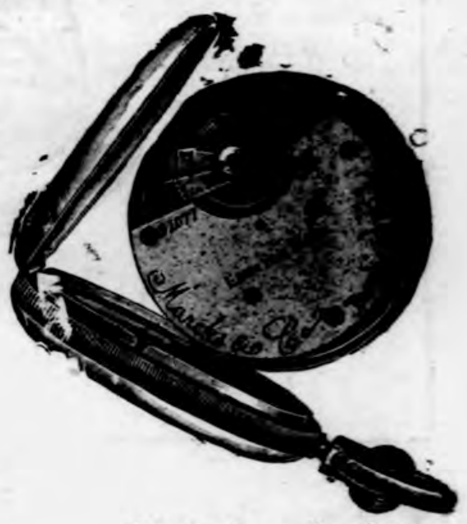


Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. **CALCUTTA**—Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Bathgate & Co. and Kedar Nath Dutt. **BANGALORE**—J. B. Forster & Co. **DELHI**—A. Barakat & Co. **LAHORE**—E. Plomer & Co. **LUCKNOW**—Murray & Co. **LUMPUR**—Federal Dispensary. **MADRAS**—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. **COLOMBO**—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

EST. 1760 **JOHN GOSNELL & Co., Ltd.** EST. 1760

SOLD EVERYWHERE

GOSNELL'S
TRANSLUCENT
CHERRY ROSE
SOAP

GOSNELL'S LATEST!!!

LONDON (By Appointment to H.M. the Queen) & PARIS.

MIDDLEMORE & LAMPLUGH, LTD.

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, WALSALL, COVENTRY.

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT, &c., &c.

MAKERS OF
HARNESS, SADDLERY,
Bridles, Head Collars, Bandoliers, Travelling Bags, &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT A SPECIALITY.

"GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

S. & H. HARRIS'

SADDLE SOAP.

REAL
CURRIERS DUBBING
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
YELLOW DUBBIN
HARRIS, 57, MANSELL
HARRIS' SADDLE SOAP

Sold by all Saddlers and Stores Everywhere.

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited. Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

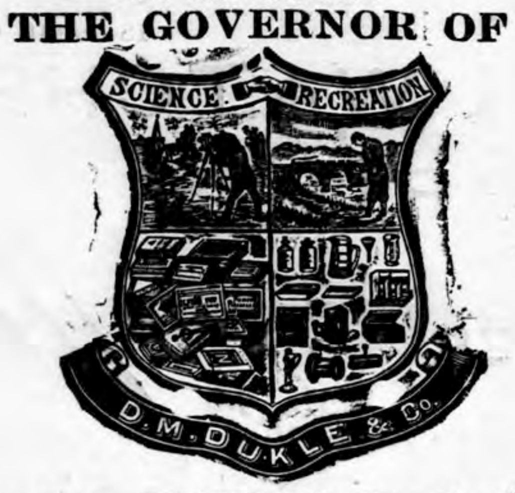
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,

PHOTO DEALERS,
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

CALLARD & BOWSER'S
BUTTER-SCOTCH

(THE CELEBRATED SWEET FOR CHILDREN.)

"Really wholesome Confectionery."

Other Specialities.
- NOUGAT.
- RAHAT LAKUHM.
- RUSSIAN TOFFEE.
- ALMOND ROCK.

MANUFACTORY: LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

FOR INDIAN WEAR.

Egerton Burnett's Royal E.B. Serges

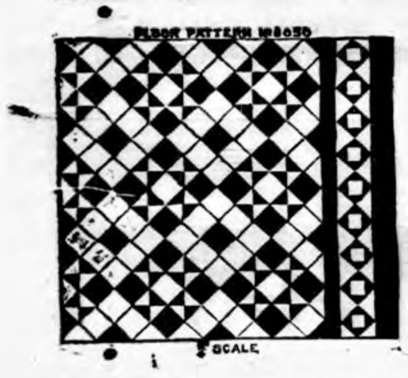
Look well, and are for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, in Navy Blue, Cream, Black, Crimson, Purple, Grey, &c. Various Prices, and in Light Weights.

TROPICAL TWEEDS, DRESS FABRICS, COTTONS, LINENS, SILKS, &c.
TAILORING, to Measure. Ladies' Costumes from 26/-; Skirts from 10/-;
Blouses from 8/-; Girls' Dresses from 9/-;
Men's Suits from 35/-; Boys' Suits from 10/6, &c.

Patterns, with Self-Measurement Forms and Price Lists, Post Free. Any length Sold. Special Rates for Exportation.

Address: **EGERTON BURNETT LTD., INDIAN WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON, SOM., ENGLAND.**

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,
THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.
GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.
ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.
CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE:
Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C.

MANCHESTER OFFICE:
49, Deansgate.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** and **Convalescence,** to **young women, children** and the **aged.** Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a **MELISSA** and **MINT** cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Cᵒ, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cᵒ, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Cᵒ, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

PARRY SMITH & Co.'s SALE

ASK FOR A COPY OF OUR SALE LIST.

Commences Wednesday, March 1st,

and is an occasion that warrants unbridled enthusiasm; for not only is **Everything Reduced in Price,** but **Everything** is beautifully new and fresh and only just imported.

DO NOT FORGET ←

Nothing has escaped the mark down and every counter and shelf is crowded with never-to-be-forgotten Bargains.

LADIES!! LADIES!! AND AGAIN LADIES!!

Be fair to yourself and come early, for our Show of Trimmed and untrimmed Hats, Ribbons, Belts, Flowers, Laces, Shoes, Hair Combs, Sunshades, Blouses, Lace Novelties, Neckwear, Gauzes, Muslins, Silks, Dress fabrics, etc., is a sight for the Gods, all the goods are absolutely New and Fresh and

EVERYTHING REDUCED IN PRICE.

Gentlemen who study good goods and economy must not fail to drop in and see our Reduced Prices. **Now** is the time to rig yourself out or replenish your stock and never again will such an opportunity present itself.

THRIFTY HOUSEWIVES will find our Sale a veritable gold mine and a little time and poking about on the Bargain Counters will be found interesting and profitable.

DO NOT FORGET THE REMNANTS.

PARRY SMITH & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Pears' Soap

beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

C **CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S** LTD. B

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

BEWARE OF CHEAP COVERS

DUNLOP TYRES

STOCKED BY EVERY CYCLE AGENT IN INDIA.

ARE NOT ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY

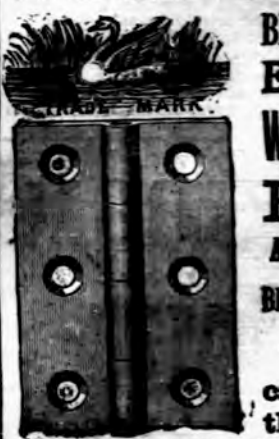
BUT THEY ARE BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

WIRED ON OR BEADED EDGE AT YOUR OPTION.

REMEMBER! WE STANDON OUR GUARANTEE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LD.,
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. F. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli. CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.